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VOL 29 BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894. NO 34

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention assembled in the Court-House at two o'clock P. M., on Monday, August 20. The county chairman, W. D. Beckley, called the convention to order. He announced as the first business before them the election of a Chairman.

Joseph Garrison, being placed in nomination without opposition, was formally elected. He took the chair and proceeded to business without a speech.

The election of secretaries being next in order, John R. Deimer of Catawissa, and R. S. Bowman, of Berwick, were placed in nomination and du'y elected.

The roll call, next in order, was responded to by delegates present as follows:

Beaver—D. E. Troy, Philip Raybuck.
Benton—W. S. Laubach, S. S. Harvey.
Berwick, N. E.—G. C. Fenstamaker, J. B. Freas.
Berwick, S. E.—R. G. Crispin, F. Eaton.
Berwick, S. W.—J. H. Catterall, F. Stewart.
Bloom, 1st—A. B. Cathcart, W. R. Ringrose.
Bloom, 2d—Thos. Webb, Jos. Garrison.
Bloom, 3d—B. W. Hagenbuch, C. E. Winner, W. D. Beckley.
Bloom, 4th—J. E. Heacock, E. H. Harrar.
Briarcreek—T. H. Doane.
Catawissa Borough—Dr. L. B. Kline, I. H. Seesholtz, C. C. Willits, J. R. Deimer.
Catawissa Twp.—H. Roberts, C. Yeager.
Centralia 1st—S. Cartright, J. Buchanan.
Centralia 2d.—G. W. Davis, Wm. Gittins.
Centre—Z. T. Fowler, E. E. Low.
Conyngham, S. E.—Jno. J. Conner, E. S. Cosgrove.
Conyngham, S. W.—Michael Howard, W. Hoffach.
Conyngham, E. N.—Thos. McGinley, W. Keely.
Conyngham, W. N.—Nicholas Baker, Jas. Kostenbauder.
Fishingcreek, E.—P. J. Weaver, H. J. Hess.
Franklin—Joel Kostenbauder, P. S. Ford.
Greenwood, E.—G. Patterson, T. Mather.
Greenwood, W.—J. F. Wilson, B. F. Eves
Hemlock—J. S. Neyhard, W. R. Beagle.
Jackson—Z. A. Butt.
Locust—C. S. W. Fox.
Millville Boro—L. G. Little, S. G. Kisner.
Montour—G. E. Mears, W. M. Monroe.
Mount Pleasant—Clinton Crawford, J. J. Crawford.
Orange—Jos. Crawford, H. C. Bowman.
Scott, E.—J. B. Miller, D. E. Hughes.
Scott, W.—E. D. Hagenbuch, B. H. Creveling
Sugarloaf, N.—Ezra Stevens.

No response was heard from delegates representing Cleveland, Conyngham, W., Fishingcreek, W., Madison, Main, Mifflin, Pine, Roaringcreek or Sugarloaf, S.

The Chairman here appointed a Committee on Resolutions and instructed them to retire to draft the same for future report. The committee appointed for this delicate work were E. H. Harrar, J. F. Wilson and Z. A. Butt. They soon returned with the following preamble and resolution, which were read, unanimously adopted and applauded:

"The Republicans of Columbia county in convention this day assembled reaffirm the doctrines of the Minneapolis convention, and declare their firm adherence to the principle of American market for American artisans and farmers, and American wages for American workmen.

We enter emphatic protest against the infamous Wilson bill, and its equally infamous Gorman-Brice sugar-trust bill, which called from Cleveland himself the most bitter denunciations, and the declaration "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle.

"We congratulate our fellow Republicans on a bright prospect of a speedy return to power in Pennsylvania, and an equally certain prospect of a brilliant national victory in 1896, when the un-American policy of Grover Cleveland will give place to a true American policy administered by a stalwart Republican President.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to General D. H. Hastings and the entire Republican ticket, and thus do what we can not only to cut down the usual Democratic majority in Columbia county, but to swing it into the Republican column.

Nominations being next in order, for the office of State Senator C. E. Geyer, of Catawissa, was placed in nomination.

In the call for nominations for Sheriff the following named gentlemen were mentioned as a matter of formality, namely, Daniel Reedy, of Berwick, C. S. W. Fox, of Locust, and O. D. L. Kostenbauder, of Catawissa. After a little speech by Colonel Stewart, he moved that the nominations close, and that the first named gentleman, Mr. Reedy, be made the unanimous choice of the convention. The question being put to vote, it was so determined.

For Jury Commissioner the nomination of I. K. Krickbaum, a Democrat, was at once recognized as a mistake, and, amid uproarious applause, the empty honor was transferred to the shoulders of I. K. Laubach, of Benton. W. M. McAllister's name was also mentioned in this connection; but the nomination finally fell to Mr. Laubach through unanimous vote.

For Coroner Dr. L. B. Kline, of Catawissa, and Samuel Cartright, of Centralia, received nominations, the former named gentleman finally securing the nomination by unanimous consent.

It was in fact a very unanimous convention from start to finish, and if one thing characterized it more than another it was unanimity.

The following resolutions were here presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the County Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in the ticket this day nominated.

Resolved, That the County Chairman be authorized to fill any vacancies on the county committee.

The nominations being unanimously made, and the resolutions being unanimously adopted, and the standing committee and chairman being chosen without the least friction or dissent, on motion the convention adjourned with the usual glimmering ray of hope for the future

The decorum of the occasion was entirely broken at the point of adjournment with three cheers for somebody whose name our one-eared reporter failed to catch. The country is safe.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Shickshinny and Benton to be Joined by the Trolley.

A writer in a Wilkes-Barre paper has the following to say about an electric road from Shickshinny to Benton:

But Shickshinny will take on a bigger boom when the enterprise which is uppermost in the minds of certain capitalists, who live in the borough and back on the beautiful turnpike leading to Patterson Grove, materializes. It involves no less a scheme than the building of an electric railroad from Shickshinny to Benton, twenty miles away. Those interested have been talking the thing over for a good while and it would have been put into force before this were not the State law regulating freight traffic prohibitive so far as electric roads are concerned. But a gleam of sunshine begins to brighten up the hopes of the pioneers who long to fly over the beautiful hills about Huntington Valley, and it comes in the assurance that the next legislature will grant the same privileges to the trolley lines as are now enjoyed by the steam system in this State. It is generally understood that so long as the big railway people were kept out of the ownership of electric roads that their influence with the lawmakers at Harrisburg would be strong enough to embarrass the managers of electric roads in their efforts to secure freighting privileges, but now, since it is heralded that the big railway corporations have at last got in on the ground floor, and are carrying a goodly amount of stock and bonds of the long lines reaching out from Philadelphia in several directions, virtually gridironing the territory for hundreds of miles, with a certainty of further encroachments, the hope of getting a law passed permitting trolley lines to carry freight inspires the Shickshinny and neighboring people to renewed efforts.

And what a magnificent line that would be from Shickshinny to Benton! It is proposed to build it over the splendid turnpike, whose excellence is traditional and whose views alone are worth going far to see. It wouldn't take long to lay a road down on such a sure foundation. The territory needs such a road too. The freight business alone would be enormous. The fertile farms would find an easy and economical outlet for their rich harvests. Its dairies would be greatly benefited and its orchards yield handsome profits. Such a road would connect at Benton with the branch steam railway there and thus augment the travel to and from Shickshinny. Bruce Coleman's place would take on a new lease of life, and while it would look as if the owners of the turnpike, who last year pocketed nearly 19 per cent.' dividend, might hate to yield such a neat income up, the fact they are nearly all in the trolley scheme shows that there would be no difficulty in this respect.

Another Old Soldier Dead.

Isaac Drum, of Jonestown, an old soldier aged 74 years, 2 months and 13 days, died at his home on August 14 th. The Grand Army comrades from Berwick and about home participated in the burial ceremonies which took place at Dodson Chapel on the 16th instant. Thus the old soldiers are rapidly yielding to remorseless time.

He Does Not Come to Bloomsburg.

A traveling man who lives in Towanda, remarked in our presence on Sunday last that during every month he visited about three hundred towns. He did not know in any one of them that there was as much building as is going on in Towanda. Since the banks only pay two per cent. for money, it seems to pay better to put money into buildings, which pay at least six per cent. if properly handled.—*Bradford Argus.*

Towanda is certainly a thriving town, but it is evident that the traveling man above referred to does not come to Bloomsburg or he would know that there is more building going on here than in Towanda, or most any other town of its size in the State. By the way, Brother Parsons, does'nt that story about visiting three hundred towns every month strike you as a pretty good one? That is ten every day in the month with no allowance for Sundays. Pretty active traveling that!

A New K. G. E. Castle.

On Thursday night last week there was instituted at Central a new castle of Knights of the Golden Eagle. District Grand Chief J. W. Campbell of Berwick, assisted by the degree team of Theta Castle of this town composed of Jacob Shaffer, W. E Shaffer, G. L. Moyer, G. C. Roan, H. G. Supplee, Guy Jacoby, B. W. Hagenbuch, C. T. Hendershott, John Kiefer, E. H. Harrar, H. C. McBride, J. D. Jones, J. B. Fox, and J. W. Moyer, conferred the degrees and installed the officers. The new castle is called Mountain Vale Castle, and has about thirty members including some of the best citizens of Sugarloaf and adjoining townships. The work concluded at two o'clock in the morning and then all repaired to the Central Park Hotel where an elegant banquet was served. Mountain Vale Castle meets in Mechanics' Hall, a new building recently erected by Mr. Myers, who is the chief officer of the castle.

Building and Loan Association.

In the early history of building societies they were organized and almost wholly managed by mechanics and laboring men; managed honestly, conservatively and successfully, and to this class belongs the honor of originating, conducting, and carrying to a point of magnitude and usefulness, a scheme that commands the admiration of financiers the world over. The honest thrifty home-seeker has proved himself to be the best citizen so far as managing a building society is concerned. When failures have occurred in building societies, one of the main causes has been the introduction into the management of financial ideas, emanating from the brains of theoretical bankers. Nearly all if not every error introduced into the scheme are scholarly errors, always accepted under protest by the mechanic or small store keeper.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Industrial Building and Loan Association of Bloomsburg is a purely mutual "home affair," organized and managed on the same plan as Philadelphia local associations, which have been in successful operation for fifty years. The Industrial has over one hundred members, whose savings in less than three years amount to over $30,000.00, which is loaned to part of the members in amounts of $200.00 to $4,000.00 each, secured by first mortage. Through the advantages afforded by the association many of the improvements of our town have been made possible. Those who owned a a lot have been able to build a house thereon and by paying dues instead of rent will soon have a home of their own; others are saving part of their earnings by paying dues and will thus create a fund to buy a lot or home. Dues are only $1.00 per month on each share making it possible for any to become members who desire to save part of their earnings. The officers of the Association are C. C. Peacock, C. W. Neal, Samuel Wigfall, John R. Townsend, George S. Robbins, C. H. Campbell, John L. Richardson, and A. N. Yost, Secretary and Solicitor. Office Wirt Block, 2nd floor.

The Prohibitionists of Columbia county will hold their county Convention in the Court House at Bloomsburg on Saturday Sept. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. Let every man turn out, even though it means effort. We have every reason to believe this will be the best prohibition Convention Columbia county has known.

S. W. Dickson.
County Chairman.

BRIEF MENTION

About People You Know.

Dr. S. B. Arment and family are now among visitors at Atlantic City.

Andrew Solleder is entertaining his niece Miss Kate Clemens, of Reedsville.

Mrs. John Kressler is being visited by Mrs. Laura Minnigh, of Shippensburg, Pa.

Charles Pensyl and Warren Mifflin spent Sunday with friends in Paxinos.

Earnest Bower, of New Columbus, was a visitor to town on Monday.

Henry W. McKelvy is taking an outing at Ganoga Lake this week.

Dr. W. H. House and family are visiting relatives in New York State.

Rev. A. Houtz, of Orangeville, is spending a week at Atlantic City.

Mrs. P. A. Evans has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Mellick, at Muncy.

Miss. Sue Runyon, of Newark, is visiting at Mr. L. Runyon's.

R. N. Oswald is in New York this week, and his family is visiting Mrs. Hanly, at Berwick.

Dr. T. S. Chapin, of Berwick, was in town on Friday in the interest of Chapin & Laycock, marble-cutters of Kingston, Pa.

Mr. Peter Weaver, of Bendertown, was a passenger on the B. & S. Railroad on Monday who came to Bloomsburg on business.

Colonel Freeze and wife were among the passengers coming home on the B. & S. on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell came down from Towanda on Saturday. The former returned home on Monday.

Diplomas have been awarded to A. P. Young for his exhibition of wheat, corn and oats at the World's Fair.

Edward Eyer returned to Philadelphia on Wednesday, after spending his vacation here with his parents. He is a druggist.

W. H. Magill Esq., has opened an office in Benton, and spends Tuesday and Saturday each week from ten to five o'clock.

S. D. Neyhard went to Syracuse on Saturday to spend a week. His wife went as far as Wilkes-Barre where she is visiting friends.

Mrs. Brown who has been seriously ill for several weeks at the Exchange Hotel, is recovering, and was able to ride out for the first time on Tuesday.

Mrs J. L. Moyer and three children, and Mrs. W. S. Moyer and Irene went up to Major Vance's near Orangeville, on Monday, to spend a few days.

Mrs. John Jones, of Berwick, was a caller at the COLUMBIAN office on Tuesday. Having purchased a lot of the Land Improvement Company it is among the possibilities that they may soon build a residence upon it.

Prof. J. P. Welsh, W. S. Rishton, Dr. Graydon and Prof Aldinger rode to Milton last Friday on their bicycles. They were two hours and a quarter on the road each way.

F. P. Drinker, J. Wilson, C. Sterling and I. Yost left on Thursday morning to visit other towns as a committee of the Town Council, to make inquires about electric railways.

Mrs. Wm. Beers was honored by the call of many friends and relatives on the 22d inst., who came to celebrate the event of her 63d birthday. The table was enlarged for the occasion and all enjoyed her usual hospitality.

N. McLaughlin, foreman at the river bridge, fell from the abutment on the other side, on Tuesday morning, and was severely injured about the head and back. He was brought to the Central Hotel, where he boards, and is receiving excellent care. His home is in Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MILTON FAIR.

This Year's Meeting the Most Promising in Its History.

Notwithstanding the disastrous floods of May damaged the Association grounds and buildings over two thousand dollars, the progressive management have everything back "ship-shape," and in addition are just completing a magnificent new stock exhibition building 150 feet long. The management last week concluded a contract with the celebrated Sugimoto's Troupe of Royal Japs, who will give their wonderful exhibitions every day of the Fair. From present indications the races will be most exciting, as many new horses are promised. The agricultural and stock displays will excel those of last year. No gambling or gamblers allowed on the grounds and every possible protection given those in attendance. Excursions on all the railroads. Remember the dates—October 2, 3, 4 and 5.

On Saturday afternoon last the stocks and bonds belonging to the estate of Catharine Weaver deceased, were sold at the Court House by J. S. Williams, auctioneer, for C. W. Funston, administrator. A $500 county bond was bought by Miss Helen John for $502.50. Five shares of stock of First National Bank of Philadelphia was sold to Paul E. Wirt for $1,000; also 100 shares of Bloomsburg Water Stock for $1,330. Dr. E. W. M. Low bought four shares of School Furnishing Co. stock at par, $100, and three $100 bonds of the Steam Heating Co. for $250.

Buying for cash immense quantities of goods at depression in trade prices.

Let the good news be known, Lowenberg's, the grand old stand is being restocked with elegant new clothing, hats and furnishings at lower prices than other merchants can sell them.

Greatest Bargains
OF THE SEASON
At Lowenberg's

During the next 30 days we will sell all clothing
REGARDLESS OF COST

We want to sell out everything.
All light weight coats and vests at slaughtering prices and
On all men's, boy's and children's suits.

The Wholesale Cost no Object.

We intend to have an entire new stock of goods this fall. Just a few sample prices of the sacrifice sale:

White vests - - 25c.
Boy's linen long pants suits 50c
Men's linen suits $1.00 and upwards.

LOWENBERG'S
THE CLOTHIERS OF BLOOMSBURG.

Spread the good news abroad. Restocking the Lowenberg clothing store.

Tell your neighbor, let them tell it again that Lowenberg's, the store "where the good clothes come from," is being refilled with an immense stock of fall and winter clothing at Wilson bill reduced prices.

Russet Shoes

Owing to the lateness of the season, we still have a large stock of

Russet Shoes and Oxfords,

and, in order to make sure of closing all out before the season is over, we are offering several lots at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to see them if you are thinking of buying a pair of **RUSSETS.**

W. C. McKINNEY.
Clarks' Building, Main Street.

August Clearing Sale.
UNMATCHABLE PRICES.

Every pair of russett shoes, every pair of men's, women's, boy's and children's slippers and oxford ties, at prices that certainly will prove to be great bargains to buyers. We close our eyes to cost and former price—determined to sell.

For instance, in ladies' fine shoes, genuine dongola—solid in every part, 98c. the pair; not one-half their actual value. Ladies' bright dongola opera slippers, solid, 50c. the pair; regular value 85c. Misses' bright dongola and pebble goat button boots, 75c. the pair, sizes eleven to two, common sense and operas. We guarantee these to be as good quality as any $1.50 shoe you can buy. Men's russett shoes, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50. All at sweeping reductions. Ladies' fine button boots, common sense and opera toes, pattened tips or plain toes reduced to $2.00 the pair. These are first-class goods and regularly sell at $3.00 and $3.50 the pair. All sizes and widths now in stock.

Ladies' fine shoes, hand welts and turns, common sense, square and opera tip and plain toes; all regular $4.00 and $4.50 goods, reduced to $3.00 the pair. These are elegant goods, up to date in every respect. No better goods can be found.

A lot of women's good everyday shoes, 50c. the pair. Lace, regular price, $1.20. One lot children's fancy colored shoes, 50c. the pair; regular price, $1.25, and other goods at the same sweeping reductions.

Avail yourself of the rare opportunity and save some money on shoes. To continue through August.

JONES & WALTER,
SHOE HUSTLERS,
Main Street, - - - BLOOMSBURG.

IF LOVE COULD RULE THE WORLD

If love could rule the universe,
How changed would all things be.
He would remove in language terse
All bars in his decree.
No rank could ever intervene
To stay affection's course,
Twould bow its head with lowly mien,
Before his gentle force.
The earth would be so bright,
The radiant sun
Would seed its warmth and light
For every one.

A king might then a peasant wed.
An empress love her page.
A seamstress with a princess bred
Might throw her winsome gage.
Sweet sentiment would rule the earth.
With banner high unfurled,
And happiness—no more a dearth.
Could Love but rule the world.
How happy all would be,
An Eden vale
Again the earth would see,
Could Love prevail.

—Rose Gautier, in Home and Country.

LOVE AT THE GATE.

Love came a beggar to her gate.
The night was drear, the hour was late.
And through the gloom she heard his moan
Where at the gate she stood alone.

His rounded form in rags were clad
His weeping eyes were wan and sad;
But hid beneath his garb of woe
He bore his arrows and his bow

She wept to see the beggar weep.
She bade him on her bosom sleep.
His wretched plight allayed her fears.
She kissed and bathed him with her tears

The merry eyes began to glow.
The rosy hand essayed the bow,
The rough disguise was cast aside.
And laughing, Love for mercy cried.

Love came a beggar to her gate,
More wisely than with pomp and state.
For who hath woman's pity won
May count love's siege and battle won.

—Anon.

THE LOST WILL.

Elsie Rednor sat by the open window, her head resting upon her hand, and, truth to tell, nearly asleep. Suddenly a rose fell into her lap. Startled she looked up. Just outside stood Frank Gilbert, her betrothed lover.

Elsie blushed with glad surprise at the sight of him, and indeed he was not unpleasing to look at with his fine form, good features and dark eyes and hair. She did not know that under this fair exterior was hidden a cold, calculating nature and loved him for what he seemed.

"Come into the garden, dear," he said coaxingly. "It is pleasant out here, and I wanted to talk to you."

"It does look inviting," she said, rising. "But you must not ask me to stay long, Frank, for I ought to go back to Aunt Martha now. I left her with Jane and came down for a breath of the fresh morning air."

"You look tired, you poor little daisy. I suppose you have been up all night, as usual. You will wear yourself out. I must assert my authority and insist that some one else shall take care of Aunt Martha a part of the time. I'm not going to stand quietly by and see my darling sacrifice herself to any one," said the young lawyer in his masterful way.

"You make the case out a great deal worse than it is," Elsie said, with a laugh. "I have some sleep every night and am only a little tired. Aunt Martha would so much rather have me with her than any one else. She is a little—only a little—peculiar, you know. She has done so much for me that I am glad to make some slight return for her kindness, for I have no real claim upon her."

"Why not? You are her niece, are you not?" he said quickly.

"Why no! I supposed you knew all about it. My mother was Aunt Martha's dearest friend, and dying when I was two years old left me to her care. She has been a mother to me all these years."

"And do you mean to say you are not related to her at all?" asked Gilbert, with a half frown.

"Not even distantly. You look vexed, Frank. Surely you do not care, dear? I would have told you this before if I had considered it of any importance."

"I am not vexed, Elsie, only a little surprised. Has Aunt Martha any relatives living."

"Only a cousin, a Mrs. Wilkins, who lives about twenty miles from Alton. They haven't been on speaking terms for years. I never saw the woman, but from what Aunt Martha says she must be——"

What Aunt Martha's opinion was remained untold, for Jane came rushing out to them, crying:

"Miss Elsie! Miss Elsie! Do hurry! Your aunt's took ever so much worse! She's rollin' up her eyes and tryin' to say somethin' and can't speak a plain word. It's awful!"

She found her aunt gasping for breath, with a look on her face which told even the inexperienced Elsie that she was already in the grasp of the grim destroyer. The girl sank on her knees by the bed, sobbing bitterly.

Aunt Martha seemed to be struggling to speak, and looked eagerly at the old-fashioned writing desk which stood upon a table near her managed to articulate the words:

"Keep, keep!"

"Of course I shall always keep it," sobbed Elsie. "Do not worry about that, dear."

Aunt Martha seemed partly relieved. She ceased struggling to speak. Mrs. Brainerd came in and was soon followed by the physician. It was evident that nothing could be done, however. Aunt Martha's minutes on earth were numbered.

The room was quiet now, save for Elsie's sobs, which she vainly tried to repress. The dying woman had sunk into insensibility, and they hardly knew the exact moment when she ceased to breathe. Mrs. Brainerd gently led the weeping girl from the room, and being as wise as she was kind did not try to comfort her with words. Young Gilbert remained in the house and came forward with sympathy and offers of assistance.

Poor Elsie! The blow was so sudden, so unexpected, that she was almost crushed.

"What should I do," she thought, "if it were not for Frank? He is so good, so thoughtful! I wish I were worthy of him."

She sent a note to Mrs. Wilkins, informing her of her cousin's death, and of the day appointed for the funeral. No notice was taken of this, which surprised no one.

At the grave Frank Gilbert supported Elsie with a face indicative of the deepest sorrow, but with a gladness at heart which belied it. He had learned from Lawyer Bentley of a will in Elsie's favor, securing her Aunt Martha's pretty cottage, with its ample grounds, and $10,000 in government bonds.

"Quite a comfortable little property," he thought complacently. "As soon as I can induce Elsie to name our wedding day we can settle down here very cozily. That story of hers worried me a little, for if the old lady had neglected to make a will I could hardly be expected to burden myself with a portionless wife. Elsie is a sweet girl, and it would be hard to give her up, but a man must look out for the main chance. However, it's all right, and I'm glad of it."

But if Frank Gilbert's sympathy was all outward show there was another man whose heart was filled with sincere pity and hopeless love for Elsie. Poor Hugh Clifford! He had loved the girl ever since he was her champion at school. If Frank Gilbert had not appeared upon the scene with his handsome face and polished manners Elsie would have accepted Hugh when he asked her to be his wife. As it was, she refused him gently, but decidedly.

Aunt Martha, who was Hugh's confidant, sympathized with him.

And now the funeral was over and search began for the will. To the surprise of all, it was not to be found. Lawyer Bentley and his partner assisted in the search, and you may well believe that Gilbert at least searched faithfully, but all to no avail. Everything that could afford a hiding place for the missing document was carefully examined, especially the writing desk that Aunt Martha had seemed so anxious about just before her death.

Lawyer Bentley remembered perfectly the circumstances of drawing up the will, but was obliged to believe that for some unknown reason Aunt Martha had destroyed it and neglected to make another.

"If it were any one but Mrs. Wilkins," Elsie thought, "I could bear it better, but it really seems as if auntie couldn't rest in her grave with that woman in possession of her house. I have Frank left, and although we shall be poor at first I will try my best to make him happy."

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins did not long remain in ignorance of the fact that no will was to be found and came to Alton in great triumph. Elsie, who had not yet left her old home, received them with quiet dignity. Mrs. Wilkins announced her intention of moving over and taking possession of the house that week.

"I always did like this part of the country better than our county," she said to her husband, "and I am coming right away. You can stay over there and see to sellin' off the furniture, 'cause we won't need none of it here, and you'd better rent the house if you can." Then, turning to Elsie, who felt almost suffocated with indignation, she said sharply, "I s'pose you have got another place to stop, haven't you, Miss Rednor, for 'twouldn't be very convenient to have you here after we come?"

"I have no intention of taxing your hospitality in the least, madam," replied Elsie calmly, "but you seem to have forgotten that there are certain forms of law which must be complied with before you can take possession. I advise you to see Lawyer Bentley at once, and for the present allow me to wish you good morning."

"Impudent hussy!" said the irate woman as the door closed upon Elsie's slight form. "Thinks she can drive us off that way, does she? Well, come along, Ephraim. I guess it won't do no hurt to go and see the lawyer, anyway."

So the worthy couple sought the lawyer's office, where they learned to their dismay that it would be several months at least before they could obtain possession of the much-desired property.

Elsie took up her abode with good Mrs. Brainerd, who had kindly offered her a home, and wondered why Frank did not come to see her. Could he be ill? No, she would have heard of it. Pride kept her from going to the office to inquire for him. On the fourth day a letter came.

"How strange of Frank to write instead of coming himself!" she thought, with a strange sinking at her heart.

She opened the letter with trembling fingers.

Dear Elsie,—I hardly know what to say. I sympathize deeply with you in your double affliction, but it will be years before my circumstances will allow me to marry, and it would be the height of selfishness to ask you to wait for me an uncertain length of time. I do not consult my own feelings in this matter. I only try to see what is for your best good, and therefore will hold you no longer bound. Remember me always as your most affectionate friend.

FRANK GILBERT.

"I will answere this letter while I feel strong," she said, and taking pen and paper she wrote:

Mr. Gilbert,—I fully agree with your opinion concerning our engagement, and thank you for kindly releasing me. Yours sincerely,

ELSIE REDNOR.

She sent the note and joined the family at the tea table soon after, as her absence might have occasioned surprise. She forced herself to appear as usual and succeed so well that no one observed anything strange in her manner. But that evening she said to her friend:

"I want to tell you something, dear Mrs. Brainerd. My engagement with Mr. Gilbert is broken off."

Mrs. Brainerd suspected the truth, but only said quietly:

"Well, my dear, I presume you have some good reason for it." And Elsie loved her the better because she said no more.

When Frank Gilbert read Elsie's note, he felt piqued and annoyed. Of course he was glad to get out of the affair so easily, but for Elsie to take it so coolly hurt his vanity. He hardly knew what sort of answer he had expected—certainly not what he received. As he had as much love for her as he could have for any one except himself, he soon began to regret the step he had taken.

Hugh Clifford had much to do with the rapid healing of her wound. He had been so unobtrusively kind, so watchful of her comfort in many little ways she was in need of sympathy, that at last she began to wonder at her blindness in preferring Frank Gilbert to him. Truly, Hugh's reward was coming, and when one day he ventured to ask again if there might be hope for him in the future she hid her blushing face upon his breast.

"I hope that Aunt Martha knows how happy we are said Elsie as the two sat together in the pleasant September afternoon. "She would be so glad. Is there anything wrong with my writing desk, Hugh? You seem to be giving it close attention."

The desk stood open upon the table, and Hugh had been observing it closely.

"Would you mind emptying this, dear, that I may examine it a little?" he asked.

Wondering at the request, she complied. For half an hour he was busily engaged with the desk; then with a triumphant exclamation he held up a thick folded paper. Elsie turned pale.

"Open it, Hugh. I am afraid to."

Well, of course, you know what it was—the much-looked for will, hidden in a secret drawer in the old desk. Hugh's trained eye had noticed a discrepancy in the size of one of the compartments and the outside of the desk and had set his wits to work to discover the cause, with this happy result.

Elsie tried in vain to check her hysterical sobs.

"Forgive me, Hugh," she said. "It is only because I'm so happy. And that dreadful Mrs. Wilkins can't have the dear old home, and I'm almost sure Aunt Martha knows."—New York Journal.

"What Is Law?".

What is law? This very important question confronts every citizen at every turn of his life from the cradle to the grave, and in nearly every instance he is groping in the dark for the answer. He knows that the Federal constitution and perhaps also the constitution of his State are law, but that comprises all the territory which is not bordered by legal uncertainties. An act of Congress or an act of his State Legislature may, or may not be law. Actions defined as illegal by statutory enactment may turn out to be perfectly lawful. Statutes which have remained in force for many years may some day be declared unconstitutional and countless business tranasactions may be invalidated in consequence.

This condition may be remedied without the infringement upon a principle which is so firmly imbedded in our system of government that it has become part and parcel of the Republic itself. Let the veto power of the judiciary in matters of legislation be exercised before the laws are promulgated, and all confusion will be swept away. If the Supreme Courts of the States and the Nation were required to pass upon the constitutionality of all laws enacted within their respective fields of jurisdiction, all fresh legislation would be "good law," if not always wise laws. This would add to the work of the supreme bench and might necessitate an increase in the number of judges. But this additional expense would be as nothing compared with the cost of the uncertainty and confusion that now prevail. Moreover, it would be a powerful check upon hap-hazard and whimsial legislation, which would be a very good thing. In a democracy the legislative mills are always run at full capacity, while the bulk of the grist is of a very low or indifferent grade.

The output must be curtailed and the quality improved if society is to endure. This would be accomplished by a judicial review of bills. But more pressing is the necessity for necessity for doing away with the existing confusion of law.—The Skandinaven, Chicago.

A Life That is Hard on Gloves.

Gloves figure largely in the list of necessary expenditures by the wives of Cabinet officers, as upon each official entertainment when they, with the President and his wife, constitute the receiving party, a pair of white gloves must be sacrificed. The fact that the function is a card reception does not lessen the certainty that the glove warn on the right hand, which is extended to the passing stream of guests, becomes, before the close of the evening, so soiled that no future effort at cleansing is of the slightest avail. The glove on the left hand, of course, remains spotless.

Mrs. Cleveland never wears a glove on her right hand at receptions, as her experience during her first occupancy of the Executive Mansion taught her that by so doing she avoided the intense pain that invariably followed a great amount of handshaking when the glove was kept on. Mrs. Harrison was compelled to altogether omit handshaking on account of the condition of her hands, which were at times so swollen with rheumatism as to make the slightest pressure a matter of positive agony. All things considered, it would seem the most sensible thing to omit entirely the handshaking feature of public and card receptions at the White House.—Kate Field's Washington.

The Little Sister's Revelation.

A Pennsylvania street car was going north the other night, full of passengers, when, during a lull in the general conversation, a little private talk between two wee misses of eight years was heard.

Said one: "Your sister paints her face awfully, don't she?"

"No, she don't," replied the other; "she just powders her face."

"Why, it's just the same."

"No, it ain't, for I heard sister's beau tell her the other night he wished she would paint and not powder herself as the powder rubs off on his clothes and face and paint won't."—Indianapolis Journal.

Raffling for Bibles.

The annual custom of raffling for Bibles at the parish church of St. Ives, Hunts, took place recently. The money for the Bibles is obtained under an old charity known as Wylde's Charity, which provides six Bibles, to be won by three boys and three girls who shall score the highest number of points while raffling on the altar table. The successful candidates this year were Sydney Stevens, Frederick Ibbott, Henry Watson, Mary Golding, Elizabeth Briars, and Hilda Skeeles.—London Standard.

The Entrance Gate to Politics.

"What is the gate to success in politics?" asked the horse editor.

"Popularity, I suppose," replied the snake editor.

"Guess again."

"Give it up."

"The delegate."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Single, $6 to $20

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AS HE WAS. AS HE IS.

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"I was troubled with emissions and varicocele, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—It cured and restored me and I am now a man."
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We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS free, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will
STOP All Discharges and Emissions,
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Capital Stock, $30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

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Do you want a PIANO?

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If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

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All Kinds of Meat.

Beef, Veal, Lamb Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	.24
Eggs per dozen	.16
Lard per lb	.12½
Ham per pound	.15
Pork, whole, per pound	.07 to .08
Beef, quarter, per pound	.06 to .08
Wheat per bushel	.70
Oats " "	.55
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl	3.00
Hay per ton	16.00 to 18.00
Potatoes per bushel	.80
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to .40
Tallow per lb	.04
Shoulder " "	.11
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12½
Raspberries	.12½
Cow Hides per lb	.02
Steer " " "	.03
Calf Skin	.40 to .50
Sheep pelts	.60
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1.20
Middlings "	1.10
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.08
Turkeys " "	.12
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Coughs, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50c. 50c.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.
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THE KINGDOM OF COREA.

Remarkable Country Described by A. Curtis Bond.

Why an army should fight for the possession of Corea can never be guessed at by the unlucky American who has tried to travel through that incomparable country. It is the most remarkable nation in the world—for its inconveniences, and the most original in its administration. For eccentricities of government Tammany is an ideal in comparison, and the duped Debsites are happy capitalists beside the population of this somnolent peninsula.

Not only the most searching and exasperating examination made by the custom officers, but the pedigree of the amiable visitor is taken, a record of his life and his intentions, where he is going and how long he has money enough to remain. Naturally, when they see anyone come voluntarily to such a country it arouses their suspicions.

In the treaty ports on the coast where strangers land, if they land at all, wealth makes its great display. At such places Japanese and Mexican dollars are circulated with a limited freedom that almost amounts to familiarity. One of these silver dollars is worth 50 cents in the coin of the United States realm, but has the dignity of being the largest piece of money in circulation. The Government goes to very little expense in its Treasury Department, the only coinage being a small copper disk called "kash," exchangeable for silver at the rate of 10 pounds of kash for one Jap or Mexican dollar.

Away from the coast this kash is the only money that circulates. The natives have no confidence in anything else. This necessitates the purchase of a few hundred pounds of copper disks at the seaports, and then the traveler must hire a half dozen ponies—there are no horses—to carry sufficient money to meet the expenses of his trip. The other impediment is transported by porters, and these porters are the most extravagantly paid of any laborers in Corea. This is probably so as to put them in such an independent financial position as to relieve them of the necessity of killing their employer to get his money. Each porter receives one Japanese dollar per day.

Now it is the custom in Corea to pay everybody for all work done every night, a custom that has doubtless grown out of the universal distrust each individual has for each other individual. But whatever may have been its origin the inconvenience to strangers is pleasant to contemplate. Nightly the unfortunate traveler with his string of copper ponies is forced to unload his affluence and weigh out 10 pounds of metal for every man in his train.

Then the balance of the night he has to sit up in the midst of firearms and see that the faithful attendants don't steal what is left. So taking one consideration with another, traveling in Corea has its trials.

For many years no stranger was able to get beyond five hours travel away from the coast, and the interior was therefore a terra incognita. The reasons for this were various. It had not then occurred to the Corean public to use ponies to carry baggage, and all the carrying was done by men; no porter will carry more than 10 pounds; a day's work is 10 hours. When the caravan was started each man was loaded down with 10 pounds of kash. After they had marched five hours they would wait on the traveler and deliver themselves somewhat in this strain: "We are five hours' journey from home; if turn around now and go back our day's work of 10 hours will be completed by the time we get home, and we have 10 pounds of kash to pay us. If we go on another five hours we will be an entire day's journey from home, and as we only have money enough for one day with us how shall we get pay for to-morrow? Being unable to answer this inquiry satisfactorily, they would all turn about and retrace their steps.

These local peculiarities interfered slightly with free intercommunication.

The climate, if one remains long enough to test it, will be found uncertain. It may be balmy and delightful at sunrise and hailing like a cyclone at noon; it rains when it feels like it, and nature never takes the trouble to warn by as much as a cloud; it just turns the water on and floods everything, while there is apparently a clear sky and a cloudless horizon. Where the rain comes from no one but a native of the country is sufficiently familiar with its resources to tell. At times the rain is sizzing with heat; at other times it is freezing cold, and this occasionally occurs on the same day, always during the one season.

Nature joins the rulers to make life as much of a burden as possible for the population. In such a climate fancy gardening is out of the question, and the delicacies of the season are entirely unknown. Only the hardiest, commonest vegetables and plants can be grown, as in addition to this climatic uncertainty the soil is coarse, barren and pebbly. The people grow tobacco, wheat, rice, ginsing, hemp, millet and cotton, and were it not for a provision in the Constitution they could raise potatoes, but it seems that about the time the wise men built the grand structure of laws under which this nation has remained quiescent for about 6,000 years the potatoes acted badly; they failed in some manner to meet the views of the ruling classes, and so they were boycotted. It was solemnly announced that the devil had a hand in their misconduct, and the unavoidable deduction was that anyone who encouraged them by raising or eating them was in sympathy with the devil, and therefore should be promptly put out of the way. It is impossible to say that this happened 6,000 years ago, but it did happen at some time, and at this day not a potato is raised in the whole peninsula.

The cattle, ponies, dogs, pigs, sheep and goats are very many; every native is the possessor of some of these creatures, but what the practical purpose of possession is I never was able to see. The cattle and pigs are to be eaten by the ruling classes only; and there are a string of frantic laws on this prohibition that makes every subject of the Crown liable to some awful penalty, boiling in oil or lead or something of that sort, if he or she transgresses the restrictions and enjoys a round of beef or a flip of bacon. The sheep and goats are killed only as sacrifices on stone altars, and with an accompaniment of sad music—their conception of sadness—which sounds to the American ear much as does the dinner gong of a Coney Island hotel. After the sheep or goat has bled to death, in honor of some god or other, the carcass is disdainfully thrust aside by the priests until the crowds have melted away, when it is carefully conveyed to where it will do the most good, and the holy men live on lamb and perhaps mint sauce for a week or more.

The Government is remarkable, among other things, for having gone one step further in its regulation of internal affairs than any other Government ever saw the wisdom of doing. The country is especially rich in minerals, there being almost inexhaustible veins of gold, silver, copper and coal. The Government recognizes this happy condition, forbidding all descriptions of minings, and with the exception of one small copper mine worked for the purpose of providing a portion of the mineral necessary for their coinage, the balance being purchased from China, none of these deposits are disturbed. All the gold and silver used by them is imported from Japan and China, no coal is used, and as the supply of wood is not great, that also is imported. The wildest flights of my fancy were never able to reach even the probable cause of this unwillingness to open up the wealth of the nation, and the inquires I put to the natives who could understand me were invariable met with a frighted look and the general appearance of horror at such an encroachment or questioning on a subject too sacred for contemplation. The idea of attempting to comprehend the mysterious ways of their King and all the great people who sit around him at Seoul never enters the simple minds of the populace. They regard the mandates of their rulers with the same reverence and unquestioning observance that the most devout follower of Confucius shows toward the prophet.

The King of Corea bears the same relation to the Emperor of China that the Khedive of Egypt does to the Sultan of Turkey; he is the vassal of the Chinese ruler, and this fact, much to his disgust, is set forth in every public document that is promulgated, and is proclaimed to the world far and wide with the lack of modesty and consideration for which the Chinese nation is noted.

Notwithstanding the encroachment upon the dignity of this high official, he is surrounded by an exhaustless ceremony that accounts for the extravagant estimation in which he is held. He is very holy, so holy, in fact, that when people speak of him they simply say him, and when they want to be very subservient they say it, but they never say Li Hsi, the name under which this gentleman suffers. This name is apparently only given to him to use in public documents, for no one ever has the temerity to use it in addressing him, and it is never mentioned aloud anywhere in this Kindom. If any subject wishes to practice on it he goes under ground and does it by himself; to utter it above ground is sacrilegious and the man guilty is cut up into eight pieces, and a piece sent to each province.

Then there is another interesting law to further sanctify the head of the State; this law provides that any person who touches the King with any implement or weapon of metal shall have some horrible thing done to him. It is impossible for me to say what the punishment is connected with this, because the punishment for each offense, as enumerated in the criminal code, becomes progressively worse as the crimes are described, and as boiling oil is the most merciful of the entire lot, it does not make much difference what the others are.

On the face of it this law about touching the King with a metal weapon appears to be all right, but it has a boomerang element about it that worked disastrously a few years ago. The famous Tieng tseng-Tai-Ouang, an early century ruler, was taken sick with an abscess on his neck, and cried loudly for relief. All the great doctors of several nations thereabout were gathered together and agreed that all there was to be done was to lance it, but that this would be touching the royal person with a metal weapon, and as this law was explicit in the penalty for such an offense, and there was no ruling power in existence that had the power to change the law, the doctors all, singly and collectively, refused to be dropped in molten lead for the mere purpose of saving the life of the ruler, and so Tieng-tseng-Tai-Ouang died in horrible agony.

This inconvenient law also prevents the King being shaved, and as the true Oriental is too much occupied with the thoughts of the welfare of his people to do anything for himself the Kings of Corea wear full beards. On the other hand, for the King to touch anybody is considered such an extraordinary honor that very serious obligations ever after rest upon the person touched. The most formidable of these is the necessity for wearing forever a brass plate over the spot touched, but the subject is exempt from wearing more than one plate over the same spot if the King happens to touch him twice in the same place. The King's wives are living castanets when they walk.

It is worthy of mention that while a King's name is sacred during his lifetime immediately upon his death it becomes common property and is bandied about with the most reckless freedom. As soon as the present ruler dies his successor will put up monuments to him all over the country and they will be plastered with Li Hsi. All his present subjects will then criticise his good and bad actions, and will sneer and applaud as they feel disposed. No penalty is attached for libel on a dead ruler. Doubtless the reason is because every known penalty has been attached to libels on a live one.

The law courts of Corea are permanently as exciting as the recent strikes were temporarily. The only difference between the witness and the principal in a Corean lawsuit is that the principal frequently gets off unscatched, while the witness is invariably maimed and frequently crippled for life. The principals show their cleverness by declining to testify in their own behalf, for as each witness comes forward he is warned by the Judge of the terrible penalties of committing perjury, and to still further impress it upon him his legs are beat with clubs, his body is cut by cords being drawn rapidly back and forth across it, his shoulders are dislocated, or he is suspended by the arms from the ceiling. The Judge addresses him very kindly and says something to this effect, "Now you see what we can do, and what we will do if you don't tell the truth in this case, and if you want to escape it, you want to tell all you know, and tell it honestly. Truthfulness is one of the most beautiful attributes of Corean character.

No salary is paid the officials, but in view of this economical plan for conducting the Governmeet no restrictions are placed upon those in office in their exercise of blackmail and extortion. It is noticeable that all the officials occupy elaborate residences and they live in comparative luxury. The Seng-ei-tsieng, a Minister answering to our Secretary of State, receives a salary equivalent to about $1,000 per year.

At one time, tradition says, there were books published in the Chinese language which were more or less read and seemed to hold out some promise of imparting a reasonable amount of imformation and intelligence to the people, but the Government very soon learned of this, and, while they shrunk at the thought of prohibiting literature entirely, they made it a law that books should thereafter be printed upon marble, and so at this day, if some daring Corean should want to translate "The Heavenly Twins." the story would be engraved on slabs of marble, each two slabs having a piece of velvet between them to prevent friction, and so the six hundred odd pages in that delectable book would make a Corean farm look like a graveyard if anyone cared to read it through.

The Corean language consists mostly of vowels, there being 11 in their alphabet, and, therefore, the words are short and not unpleasant in sound. The nouns have nine cases and verbs 11 moods. There are 13 dipthongs and 14 consonants. No one thoroughly knows the alphabet or language. There are no newspapers, no railroads, no steamboats, no telegraphs, no postoffices; only the very highest people are able to write; no one else is able to read. There religion is Confucian; they have great regard for the devil, and really fear him more than they rely upon Confucians. They regard snakes as holy in some way, and salaam whenever they meet one. Snakes lead about the only happy life to be found in Corea.

The upper classes frequently wear clothes, and the lower classes occasionally try to imitate them upon some grand occasion, but grand occasions that are sufficiently so to call for such a marked change in the national costume are limited to the death or accession of a ruler. There is a severe law against polygamy. Paper is the only article of merchandise manufactured, and every citizen makes whatever implements or utensils may be necessary for use.

Corea, in its own language, means chosen. Of course anyone who chooses it is welcome to it.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To the School Teachers in the Public Schools of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association offer prizes of fifty dollars for the best, and twenty-five dollars for the second best essay upon "The Practical Value of Forests to the Surface of the Country," prepared by teachers in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

The conditions under which the prizes are to be awarded are:

1st—Each essay must be presented at a county teacher's institute, or (in cities where institutes are not held) at an organized assemblage of teachers, and the merit of the same passed upon in such manner as the institute or other organization decides.

2d—The County or City Superintendent is requested to forward to the Pennsylvania Forest Association as soon as possible a list of those who contributed essays, giving names, addresses and schools with which the writers are connected; and also the two essays which have been endorsed as specially meritorious or recommended for competition for the prizes.

3d—A Committee will be selected by the Council of the Pennsylvania Forest Association to pass upon the essays received from the various County and City Superintendents, who will decide which of these is entitled to the first prize of fifty dollars and which to the second prize of twenty-five dollars.

4th—The competition will be open to all essays presented as above indicated which are received by the secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association on or before March 31st, 1895. It is intended that, as far as it may be practicable, all persons who have been, are, or shall be, teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania, between April 1st, 1894, and April 1, 1895, may become contestants.

5th—It is expected that the names of each essayist and as far as possible excerpts from essays will be printed in *Forest Leaves*, the organ of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and the essays winning the prizes will also be published in *Forest Leaves*, but no restrictions upon publication of essays in local papers are made.

The sole desire of the Association is to encourage the study of and interest in tree-growth, and none should be deterred from entering into the contest because of modesty or diffidence. The purpose has been to open the subject to all in the broadest manner possible. A concise, well-thought-out essay will be as apt to win a prize for its practical features as a composition of greater length, abounding in elaborate phraseology or presenting rhetorical perfection.

Teachers everywhere in the State are requested to enter the contest. The subject is a practical one, and, by keeping their eyes open during the Summer vacation, teachers will find innumerable facts on every hand bearing thereon, which "he who runs may read" and write about.

JOHN BIRKINBINE, President.
J. T. ROTHROCK, Secretary.

According to an eminent authority there are many forms of inebriety, illustrations of which may be found in all our cities where they are treated at the hospitals. Besides the various forms of alcohol, ether intoxication is frequent and cocaine drunkeness is becoming more common. Cocaine is more speedy in its effects than alcohol or morphine and there is usually at first increased mental and bodily vigor, but when the breakdown comes it is complete. Then there are people who drink eau de cologne, lots of them. Dr. Norman Kerr, the greatest living authority on the subject, also contends that there is a craving for tobacco often so irresistible that when indulged to excess it partakes of the character of inebriety.

Notes from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Mangels and Sugar Beets Compared with Silage.

In Bulletin No. 26 of the Station, Professor H. J. Waters and R. J. Weld report the results of a comparison of the yields of digestible matter produced by mangels, sugar beets and silage corn when grown under similar conditions, and also a comparison of the merits of roots and silage for the production of milk and butter.

On fairly good upland clay limestone soil, made rich enough for a fair crop of corn or beets, and under reasonably good field culture, the following results were obtained:

	Green Substance	Dry Matter.	Digestible Organic Matter.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Yield of corn per acre	18,691	5522	3589
Yield of beets	13,936	2196	1829
Increase of corn over roots	4,785	3326	1760

In other words, as much digestible organic matter was produced by one acre of corn as was secured from almost two acres of beets.

Similar although very much less striking results were obtained at the Maine State Experiment Station in a comparison of several classes of forage crops, and involving in each case two years' work. At the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station silage corn gave second highest yield of digestible material per acre as the average of two seasons comparison of six types of forage crops. Both of these Experiment Stations are out of the corn belt, and a less favorable showing for corn was to be expected.

In the Pennsylvania experiments a careful account of the cost of growing, harvesting and storing the two crops was kept with the following results: Cost of one acre of beets in pit $56.07 Cost of one acre of corn in silo.. 21.12 In 1890 the cost of one acre of beets was $60.00.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station reports the cost of one acre of sugar beets from a two-acre field, without charging rent of land and using no fertilizers, at $53.80.

The Ohio Experiment Station grew sugar beets at a cost of $31.36 per acre in 1890, and $38.84 in 1891, making no charge for fertilizers or rent of land.

The average cost per acre of sugar beets, when grown on a commercial scale in California, as reported by seven large growers, was $48.85.

At the United States Sugar Beet Experiment Station, Schuyler, Nebraska, the cost per acre in 1892 was $49.78, exclusive of fertilizers and rent.

In special cases these figures may be considerably reduced for both crops, but it is believed that the relations between them given above is approximately correct for average conditions.

In a feeding trial involving two lots of five cows each and covering three periods of twelve days, 100 pounds of digestible matter in the silage ration produced 131.92 pounds of milk and 7.21 pounds of butter, while an equal amount of digestible dry matter in the form of roots produced 137.36 pounds of milk and 6.53 pounds of butter—a difference in the butter produced 10.4 per cent. But when the two lots of cows were fed alike on a combined ration of beets and silage, the silage lot produced, per 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, 139 pounds of milk and 6.79 pounds of butter, and the roots lot 150 pounds of milk and 6.46 pounds of butter, thus showing an apparent superiority of the cows constituting the silage lot. When this is taken account of it leaves a net gain in feeding value of the silage over the roots of 5 per cent.

Similar results were obtained at this Station in 1890.

These results are also in accord with those of trials extending over four years, and involving in two experiments twelve cows each, and in two, sixteen cows, at the Ohio Experiment Station. Below is given a summary of their results:

Pounds of milk produced per 100 pounds of dry matter consumed.

	1889	1890	1891	1892
Beet ration	59	59	62	69
Silage ration	62	69	66	75

The average of all Experiments points to the conclusion that, when compared upon the basis of digestible matter, silage is at least as effective as sugar beets or mangels for the production of milk or butter.

The annual reports and quarterly bulletins of the Station will be sent, free of charge, on application. Correspondence on agricultural subjects is desired.

Address,

H. P. ARMSBY, Director,
State College,
Centre Co., Pa.

"There is danger in delay."

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Price of Cream Balm fifty cents.

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"That Bearing-Down Feeling

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TOWN TOPICS,

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(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 400 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yachting, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer"), Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty, without coarseness or anything to offend the most refined and moral woman. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait, in colors, of some man eminent in his walk of life.

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The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1807. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
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GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
W. W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER,
of Union.
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN,
of Indiana.

Just so far as equitable laws can do so, and no farther, this Government has two classes of people to care for, namely, the poor and the rich. When favors are all in one direction trouble may be anticipated by any government on earth, no matter whether it professes to be heathen or christian in its religious devotions. We have no doubt that a more righteous and merciful condition for the subjects of Corea will be one of the results of the war now in progress between China and Japan.

The recent Alabama and Tennessee victories for Democracy in the face of unfavorable circumstances and formidable political combinations are anything but encouraging to those seeking to break the solid South. If the tariff question, combined with Populism and Republicanism cannot affect the Democratic hold on Alabama then the chances for immediate revolution look slender. Quite a significant feature of the recent Alabama election was the large number of colored voters who supported the Democratic ticket. It is said they more than made up for those disaffected Democrats who went over to the Populists.

Another State Convention.

Because of the death of Hon. H. K. Sloan, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, it will be necessary to hold another State Convention to fill the vacancy according to law.

As the law now gives authority to the State Committee to fill vancancies under certain conditions—where the vacancy occurs within thirty days of the election—it would seem to be in the interest of economy to amend the law and extend the allotted time so as to cover any and all emergencies that might arise. It is plain that the State Committee should be given power to fill vacancies occurring at any time after the nominating convention adjourns, and it is to be hoped that such an amendment may yet be adopted to avoid the expense and trouble occasioned by every extra State Convention now necessarily convened where the death of a nominee takes place prior to thirty days before election.

Not Much, But Something.

If the Senate bill which was finally passed by the House as the best that could be gotten toward tax reform is not all that was sought for, the long-continued struggle and the education resulting from it to those who vote is worth something. There is such a thing as reaping substantial victory from apparent defeat sometimes, and we believe this tax reform defeat to be a victory deferred. It has got to come, depend upon it, ye favored few.

For the first time in the lives of a great many voters have they had a clear exposition of the true status of the upper and lower branches of Congress. They now know that the Senate, or upper branch, looks after the interests of the upper crust of society, while the lower branch, the House of Representtives, looks after the interests of the masses, because they know that they can be whipped out of office by a direct vote. For the first in many cases they have seen plainly that the House members recognize their dependence upon the general populace for their official salvation, while the Senate cares little or nothing about public sentiment nor public censure, depending rather upon the love they can enkindle in the State legislatures.

There is some talk already indulged in about a direct vote for Senators, as one of the results of the prolonged contest over tax or tariff reform; but this, too, is far easier than its accomplishment. If the Senators now in office object to the preliminary requisites the matter cannot legally be brought before the people to vote upon any such Constitutional amendment, no matter how badly it may seem to be needed. And our dignified Senators, who now presume to dictate terms to the President, will, we rather apprehend, let loose of their valuable hold reluctantly. A dream of a speedy Constitutional amendment, however much needed, is but a dream. National Constitutions differ from political platforms both in their making and unmaking. Likely it is very wise that such is the case. If the voice of the majority was always the voice of God, of course there would be no necessity for Senatorial or any other restraint; but so long as the majority of Senators now in office doubt this truism, a Constitutional amendment which clips their wings and curtails their valuable privileges in dealing with the money power, is not apt to meet with favor.

Instead of adding any strength to the sovereign will or wish it seems to be a chief part of the Senate's business to nullify that power as far as possible by amending popular legislation that comes to it from the lower House. If the Senate cannot originate laws pertaining to the raising of revenue, it certainly can amend all such laws to death or virtual nullification, just as it has in the case of the Wilson tariff-reform bill.

Until a majority of the State legislatures elect United States Senators who are committed on the issue of a direct vote for the offices they hold, we greatly fear the ship of State will have to try to mount the same old billows. Popular will and the House of Representatives and the President of the United States will continue to beg the Senate, while unpopular will, we greatly fear, will continue to buy it.

The one thing about which the founders of our Government seem to have been over-confident was the perpetuity of the sense of honor that no doubt characterized our first Senators, and always characterizes the true patriot and statesmen. Ye gods, how have the mighty fallen!

The New Tariff Bill.

It will not be long until the new classification of the tariff rates settles down upon business generally. Those most deeply interested financially are speedily acquainting themselves with the new order and are arranging their business accordingly. Manufacturing industries of all kinds are preparing not only for full operations, but for running on extra time in many cases, to fill orders that should have been filled long since. This is the condition from Maine to California.

A prolonged war abroad will greatly tend to increase the demand for all products that we usually export and create a demand for others not generally exported.

Even the chronic pessimist should now be able to digest his food and see a ray of commercial and financial hope through a tariff law aiming, at least, to be equitable in its exactions. If it does not go as far as it ought in that direction, it is well to remember that the ground is now well broken and the first step taken by Democracy in the direction of equitable taxation. We shall have better times in which to cuss and discuss this matter in the future. If the present victory has been rather more for the classes than the masses, let us thank God and take courage, reflecting upon the fact that the masses will still continue to attend elections, where they can easily outnumber and over power the representatives of the select few. That's all we need and all we can reasonably ask in the interest of good government—a government "by, of and for the people."

Under the new law all incomes above $4,000 are subject to a two per cent taxation. As to the writer hereof, it don't hit him; and if it hits you, dear reader, let us congratulate you upon being thus hit. We take it that with a solid income of over $4,000 a year you justly owe a little two per cent patriotic tax towards a good government, such as ours, that is sworn to protect and defend all your valuable interests against whomsoever or whatsoever may presume to despoil your valuables. We are among those who think you owe it and ought to pay it, congratulating yourself upon the fact that rich men have to pay considerable more than this in other countries. How much more do you ask? Well, just inquire a little and find out for certain whether newspaper reports have it straight or not, about its being two and three and four times as much in the case of some governments old enough to know what is best and what is fair and what is most equitable when it comes to protecting and taxing their subjects.

Kulp the Republican Nominee for Congress.

On the 38th ballot M. H. Kulp, of Shamokin, was nominated for Congress by the joint effort of the conferees from Sullivan, Montour and Northumberland. The vote stood 10 to 4. Columbia county stood by J. C. Brown of Bloomsburg.

Supply and Demand.

In the resumption of business so long deliberately clogged a lively competition, always beneficial to consumers, may reasonably be anticipated. Many mills and manufactories have been nursing orders for some time—so long in fact as to have some of them withdrawn and placed with mills in operation and prepared to fill their orders punctually. A lively and healthful competition may reasonably be expected, and if a change for the better commercially and financially don't take place under the reformed conditions let us hope at least that they will be no worse than the McKinley calamity has so long inflicted upon us. In fact they can't well be worse without a perpetual panic and a continuous business famine. There is a law of demand as well as of supply. The demand is now pressing because of deliberate stagnation of business.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, good to return until September 3d, inclusive, from stations in the following territory, at rate of *one fare for the round trip*:

From all principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad Division west of Bryn Mawr and east of East Liberty, both inclusive.

From all principal stations on the Northern Central Railway north of Lutherville, Md., and south of Canandaigua.

From all principal stations of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

The Past Guarantees The Future

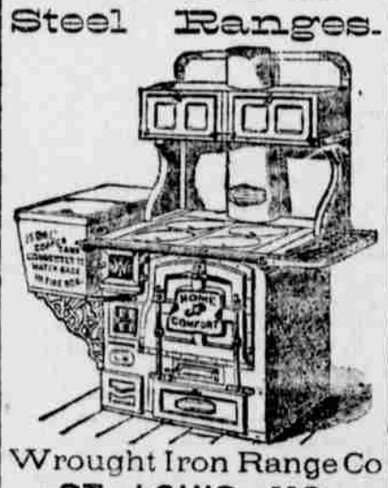
The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. per box.

HOME COMFORT
Steel Ranges.



Wrought Iron Range Co
—ST. LOUIS, MO.—
Founded in 1864. Paid up Capital $1,000,000

PENSYL. COL. CO., PA., Aug. 11, 1891.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:—We have purchased one of your Home Comfort steel ranges of your salesman, Mr. Spotts, and are pleased to give our testimonial for the benefit of your company and its employees. Have used it in baking bread, which it did nicely in forty minutes, with four small sticks of wood. The oven was ready for baking in twenty minutes from the time the match was applied to the wood.
We can heartily recommend it to all those who are in need of a good range as being far superior to any we have ever used.
D. A. MUNSON,
E. L. MUNSON.

PENSYL. COL CO., PA., Aug. 11, 1891.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:—Having purchased one of your Home Comfort ranges am pleased to say that in my experience of twenty years housekeeping I find this range to be best I have ever used.
It gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. In fact would use no other.
CELIA P. SHEETS.

CATAWISSA, PA., Aug. 18, '91.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that we purchased a Home Comfort range of your agent and it has indeed proved itself a comfort. We have used it with the utmost satisfaction for all cooking, and for baking qualities think it cannot be excelled. We have told our friends that we would not give up this range for one hundred dollars unless we were sure we could purchase another. It affords us great pleasure in recommending it to any family in need of a first-class range.
HENRY GOTSHALL,
MRS. HENRY GOTSHALL.

CATAWISSA, COL. CO., PA., Aug. 11, 1891.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:—We take pleasure in stating that we are well pleased with the Home Comfort range purchased of Mr. Spotts. It gives entire satisfaction in all respects; it is a good baker, and for general cooking we can conscientiously recommend it to the public.
PHILLIP MANHART,
MRS. PHILLIP MANHART,
LIZZIE MANHART.
8-10-4m.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Federolf, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of money in the hands of D. B. Federolf, administrator, as shown by his first and second accounts, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 17, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. B. ROBISON,
8-24-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Adams, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the fund in the hands of Jeremiah Snyder, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of Samuel Adams, deceased, will sit at the office of W. H. Rhawn, Esq., in the Town of Catawissa, in said County on the 10th day of September, 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., to perform the duties of his said appointment; when and where all parties interested may appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

R. RUSH ZARR,
8-17-4t. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and will be presented to the said Court on the last Monday of September A. D., 1894, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

The first and partial account of A. P. Young, Trustee of Amanda Cox.

Prots. office, Aug. 24, 1894. G. M. QUICK, Prothy.

NOTICE.

To James Boone and all whom it may concern.

Take notice that a petition has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, setting forth the execution by Joshua Hause, of a mortgage on a tract of land in the Township of Bloom, County of Columbia, Penna., bounded by the Susquehanna river, by lands late of Benjamin Boone; lands of Samuel Boone, and lands of Thomas Malone, containing 106 acres, and allowances; payable to James Boone; to secure payment of $300—in six successive annual payments of $50—each, beginning A. D., 1884. Said mortgage being recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 86, &c., and that by reason of lapse of time the legal presumption of its payment exists, and no satisfaction appears on the record thereof; and praying the Court to decree satisfaction of said mortgage to be entered of record, in the event of non-appearance of any person to answer the said petition at the next term of said Court to-wit: The first return day of September Term, 1894.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Pa., August 1, 1894. 8-24-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penna., the undersigned, one of the administrators of the estate of Sylvester Pursel, late of the township of Hemlock, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the homestead of said deceased on tract below mentioned as number one, in said township of Hemlock, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, '94,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. A tract of land, homestead of said deceased, situate in said Hemlock township, bounded by lands of Isaac G. Pursel, estate of Mrs. Mary Unangst, deceased, other lands of said deceased and Reuben H. Guild, containing about

126 ACRES,

and eighty perches, more or less. Upon this tract there are a large

STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

with kitchen, etc., a wooden tenant or farmer's house, a large frame bank barn with straw shed, wagon shed, and other out buildings. It is largely under cultivation, has apple orchard and other fruit trees, and is well watered—situated about two and one-half miles from Bloomsburg. A grant or lease of iron ore etc., therein held by William Neal and sons or others.

No. 2. A tract or piece of land adjoining the above mentioned tract No. 1 on the eastward, and bounded by the same, and lands of Peter A. Evans and others, containing about

39 ACRES,

all, or nearly all under cultivation. A grant, lease, or reservation of iron ore, etc. therein, held by the Bloomsburg Iron Company or others.

No. 3. A tract of unseated land, in said Hemlock township, bounded by lands of Isaac G. Pursel, Reuben H. Guild and others, containing

23 ACRES

and fifty-four perches, more or less. A grant, lease, or reservation of iron ore, etc. therein, held by William Neal and sons, or others.

No. 4. A certain piece, lot, or parcel of ground, situate in Wedgetown, said township of Hemlock, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the north by an alley, south and east by road, and west by public road leading from Bloomsburg to Jerseytown, upon which there are a one and a half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

frame stable and well of water with fruit trees, etc.

No. 5. A tract of unseated land in said Hemlock township, bounded by lands of Hugh D. McBride, I. G. Pursel and others, containing

38 ACRES

and sixty-nine perches, more or less. In which the decedent owned the undivided one-half of the surface and the undivided one-fourth of the iron ore. Grants or leases, or reservations of iron ore, etc. therein, held by William Neal and sons, H. D. McBride, or others.

Tract No. 1 is a desirable and valuable farm property, located conveniently to market. No. 2 is a valuable and conveniently located tract of farm land. No. 4 is a village dwelling property. Nos. 3 and 5 are wood tracts. All the right, title and interest of the said deceased, in and to the aforesaid lands will be exposed to sale as aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest for confirmation nisi.

All crops in the ground reserved. Purchaser to pay for deed.

F. D. DENTLER,
8t. Administrator.
P. O. Bloomsburg, Pa.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Just received some more of those fine sateens we are offering you at 14c. per yard. Have been selling at 20c. all season. Also standard makes of calico at 4c. If you have not seen any of these goods yet it will pay you to call and examine them for they are rare bargains.

20 YARDS OF MUSLIN $1.00.

Our remnant box has many pieces in it large enough for a waist and some large enough for skirts, at ridiculously low figures. Do not fail to look at them when you are here, as they will interest you wonderfully.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

has been replenished and we can now show you an elegant line of men's boy's and children's shoes. Those children's grain button patent tip shoes we are selling at 90c., are just the thing for school.

Grocery Department.

Have you tried our *sweet* pickles? They are small but very solid and are selling fast at 15c. pint. Ask for sample. Our full roller process hemlock flour is still going at $3.00 barrel.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Snyder & Magee Co. Lim.

4th and Market Sts. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Great Mid-Summer Clearing Sale.

Our buyer has just returned from the markets where he has completed purchases of goods suitable for the fall trade. And in order to make room for same we have decided to sell our entire

Summer Stock
—AT—
Sweeping Reductions.

Here are a few of the wonderful bargains we will offer during the next two weeks:—

32	inch	part wool challies,	former price	23c., now	10c.
24	"	cotton "	" "	7c., "	3½c.
24	"	summer calicoes,	" "	7c., "	4c.
36	"	twilled delaine,	" "	15c., "	6¾c.
36	"	Tartan plaids, [part wool]	former price	25c., "	12½c.
36	"	figured lawn	" "	20c., "	12½c.
30	"	satin stripe mull	" "	15c., "	10c.
50	pieces	staple checks for aprons,	former price	6c., "	4c.
50	"	36 inch bleached muslin	former price	6c., "	4½c.
40	pieces	36 inch unbleached muslin,	former price	7c., "	5½c.

In addition to the foregoing we will offer special bargains in silks, worsted dress goods, satins, pongees, organdies, brocades &c., &c.

Every week we are opening new departments. Our latest is for toilet articles, which will be found complete with every article requisite. Soaps, oils, combs, brushes, and the celebrated "Lady Jane Grey" perfumes.

To see our table linen stock is to be convinced that it is the largest in the State. All we ask is a visit to our store. No visitor is forced to buy.

Snyder & Magee Co., Limited,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

A new floor has been laid in Slate's store room.

A church sociable was held at the Presbyterian Manse on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wagonhurst's new house on Fourth street, next to Mrs. Kuhn's is nearly completed. It is a handsome property.

The First National Bank is laying an Ohio stone pavement at the front and side of their bank corner.

It is now the usual time of year for the newspapers to remark that the oyster will open up for business next month.

C. E. Hower has the contract for plastering Moyer & Peacock's new building, C. A. Kleim's new building, F. J. Richard's new house, and several others.

The addition to J. M. Gidding & Co's. store room will be done by September 1st. B. W. Jury has pushed the job through as rapidly as good workmanship would permit.

"There is a Salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

H. H. Rutter, editor of the Hughesville Mail, is one of the Democratic nominees in Lycoming county for the legislature. He is a son of Dr. J. C. Rutter of this town, and learned his trade in the COLUMBIAN office. He has our congratulations on his success. There is no doubt of his election.

There is likely to be a dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the County Commissioners about the method of crossing the former's tracks at the end of the bridge on the other side of the river. The viewers have laid out a road at grade and the company insist that the road shall go under the track.

A club has been organized by a number of the leading men of the town, of a social character. It starts with about sixty members and the number is limited to one hundred It is called the Bloomsburg Club, and it is likely that the property of F. B. Billmeyer, on Market street, will be rented by the club.

Rev. and Mrs. P. A Heilman have been enjoying a delightful rest of their works at the Clifton Spring, N. Y. Sanitarium, and will return this (Friday) evening. Services will be as usual at the Lutheran Church Sunday morning. Rev. Heilman will preach in the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, at the last of the Union Services.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure,' for Rheumatism and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." Sold by C. A. Kleim, Druggist, Bloomsburg. 11-10-8m.

For the balance of the month of August Hess Bros., Jewelers, in order to make room for fall and Holiday stock, offer from 10 to 25 per cent. off of watches, clocks and silverware. 15 to 50 per cent. off of Jewelry and optical goods according to stock.

To get the best of this remarkable offer, come at once. Sale now going on at Hess Bros. Sign of Big watch. 2t

J. R. Townsend is the leading Merchant Tailor of Columbia county. See his advertisement on fourth page. tf.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

I have on my books about one hundred persons who owe from four dollars to ten dollars each on subscription, and who pay no attention to the repeated notices sent them by mail. Unless these accounts are settled by October 1st. I shall at that time publish a list of all such who fail to respond in some way. As the usual courteous business methods do not seem to reach some people, I find it necessary to adopt more stringent measures. It takes cash to pay wages and to buy material, and no one except a man with unlimited capital and a desire to do business for fun, can let his accounts run on indefinitely. Having tried every other means without success, I now propose to apply the knife.

Remember, this refers only to those who owe four years or more.

GEO. E. ELWELL.

tf.

Now that war is raging between China and Japan over the peninsula of Corea we deem historical facts and graphical descriptions of that country highly edifying to readers. We therefore publish on the inside a very good description of the Corean trouble and government, and of the habits and customs there prevailing, as observed and written upon by A. Curtis Bond, of the New York *Mail and Express*. Having traveled through Corea he writes from personal observation and no doubt correctly.

The bridge inspectors met on Monday and inspected the masonry, but will not inspect superstructure until it is completed. The last span is about finished. Hundreds of people went down to the bridge on Sunday and walked across it. The filling on the other side cannot be done until the viewers report on the location of the road, the petition asking that it go under the Pennsylvania railroad instead of over it. It will only be a short time before the bridge will be thrown open to the public.

Children who are puny, pale, weak, or sarofulous, ought to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, there's nothing in all medicine that can equal the "Discovery."

In recovering from "Grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp, Diseases—even Consumption, (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages—the "Discovery" is the only guaranteed remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

BICYCLES FOR RENT.

Bicycles of every description for rent by the day or hour. Prices moderate, at

MEARS' BICYCLE LIVERY,
Fifth Street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. Its a wonderful good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

NOTICE.

The public schools of Bloomsburg will open on Monday, September 3d, instead of August 27th, as heretofore announced.

TO VOTERS

Remember you cannot register after the 1st. of September nor pay taxes entitling you to vote after the 6th. of October. All registering must be done on or before September 1st., and the paying of taxes on or before October 6th.

The Congressional Situation.

On Saturday last Sullivan county instructed its conferees for Mr. Buckalew for congress, which gives him two counties out of the four. On the same day Northumberland county instructed for Lewis Dewart of Sunbury; and Montour county also has a candidate for whom those conferees will vote. Mr. Buckalew certainly has the advantage, and his nomination is confidently looked for.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened Wednesday August 15, with Judge Ikeler and associates M. Millard and C. G. Murphy on the bench.

Mahala Craig vs. C. C. Evans. Petition to open judgment. Rule returnable to next term.

S. J. Benjamin vs. Kile church, &c. Petition to amend mechanics lien filed. Rule granted returnable to next term.

J. C. Brown appointed guardian of Jennie Beckley, minor child of D. A. Beckley, dec'd.

Inquests on bodies of John Stark, John Mauley, Michael Monaghan and Chas. Graef, approved.

Estate of J. E. Snyder, lunatic. Petition of J. W. Evans. Committee, to expend residue of estate for support of lunatic.

Jennie E. Terwilliger vs. Warren S. Terwilliger. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

Inquest awarded in estate of David Kreisher, deceased.

Estate of Valentine Welliver, dec'd. Sale of real estate set aside and resale ordered.

Petition of citizens of Beaver twp. school district for appointment of inspectors filed.

Sale ordered in estate of C. L. Belles. dec'd.

Sale of real estate of W. K. Shuman, dec'd ordered.

Jacob Transue and D. B. Black appointed appraisers estate of A. Dreisbach dec'd.

Petition of Daniel, W. C. and Stanley Bryfogle for satisfaction of record of a mortgage filed.

S. D. Neyhard, Dr. Lashelle and L. E. Davis appointed viewers road in Conyngham.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds. Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

LUTHERAN REUNION.

Following is the program for the Lutheran Reunion to be held at Clement's Park, opposite Sunbury next Thursday, Aug. 30. It will be a great day and many of our citizens will take advantage of it.

Morning, 10:30 A. M.

Anthem,.....Sunbury Choir
Prayer,.....Rev. W. B. Glanding, Ashland, Pa.
Music,.....Choir
Words of Greeting, Rev. J. H. Weber, D. D., Sunbury, Pa.
Ten-Minute Addresses.
Rev. D. M. Henkle, D. D. Catawissa, Pa.
Rev. W. E. Fisher, Shamokin, Pa.
Hymn,.....Congregation
"The Possibilities of the Lutheran Church in this Country."
Rev. H. A. Weller, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Doxology—Benediction.

Dinner—12, M.

Afternoon, 2:00, P.M.

Music,.....Lewisburg Choir
Prayer.....Rev. C. F. Dry, Mifflintown, Pa.
Anthem,.....Choir
Short Addresses—
Walter C. Gilmore, Esq., Williamsport, Pa.
Rev. G. W Sandt, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
"What the Lutheran Church has done for America." Rev. W. H. Dunbar, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Hymn—
"The Women of India."....Mrs. Rev. L. B. Wolf, India.
Hymn—
Benediction.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Iron Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

First class accommodations for regular and transient boarders. Good stable attached.

Boarding

And furnished rooms to rent on Main street. Steam, gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply to Mrs. M. M. Phillips, at Phillips' Cafe. tf

Special Meeting of Council.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on the evening of the 16th, instant. Those present were President Drinker and Messrs. Yost, Creasy, Wilson, Sterling and Knorr.

The excavating of Market street from D. L. & W. Railroad to the canal, as per grade established by Town Engineer was taken at 19 cents per cubic yard by L. E. Waller

It was moved and seconded that the street be graded and paved from railroad to alley the same width of pavement as on North Market street. So ordered. A petition was presented asking council to establish grade and put down pavements on Fifth between Catharine and Park streets. Ordered: That the Committee on Highways look into the matter after grade is established by engineer.

Fred Ikeler appeared for Grant Herring and acquainted the council of the damages to the lot of Wm. Sterner by reason of grading on West Street, and notified council that unless the matter is adjusted he would bring action. Ordered: That the street Committee look into the matter.

C. W. Miller and G. E. Elwell, the latter as attorney for the D. L. & W. R. R., appeared and presented a draft showing plan of D. L. & W. R. R. switch over Catharine and on Ninth streets to Market. This brought forth a lively discussion and blocked the wheels of legislation for some little time. The President stated that he had written to Supt. Halstead of the D. L. & W. R. R. in reference to the matter, and wanted Council to wait until he be heard from.

S. C. Creasy moved, seconded by J. E. Wilson, that the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. be given permission to cross Catharine St. and go on Ninth street with their switch at a grade now established or to be given by the Town. Motion carried by votes of Creasy, Wilson, Sterling and Yost. Not voting President Drinker and member Knorr.

The Committee appointed to look into the matter of the rights, &c., to be given the proposed Electric Street Railway reported some few objections and added a clause to the proposed ordinance saying that if the franchise be given this company and should they sell or barter said franchise and receive benefits therefrom said benefits are to go to the Town. The Company agreed to act fair in the matter and an ordinance is to be drawn in accordance therewith and submitted to Council.

Sanitary Committee reported on position and condition of outhouses on premises of D. J. Waller, near Jacob Dieffenbach's house. This is a matter for the Board of Health to look into.

Adjourned till Monday at 7:30 P. M., at which time the Oak Grove Park matter will be taken up, and the railways disposed of.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rishton. 6-15-1y.

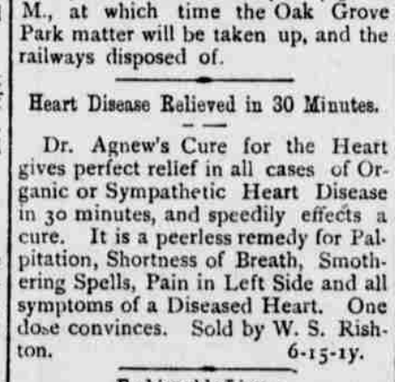
Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor

Ladies and gentlemen, why do you suffer with Corns or Bunions on your feet when you can be relieved by using the world renouned Corn Ease? It contains no poison and gives no pain. For sale by J. B. Russell at Glasco Cameron's tonsorial Parlors. If not satisfied with the result, money refunded. 6-15 2m.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Our alterations are nearly completed. Watch for announcement next week.

School Time.
School Suits.
Special Prices.

EXCELLENT ONES-
DOUBLE BREASTED-
NEAT FITTING--
TASTY DESIGNS--
AT $1.48

All-Wool Suits -- 2 Pants, Coat and Hat $2.50.

BETTER GRADES, IF YOU WISH, AT ALL PRICES.

J. M. Gidding & Co.,
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.
P. S. Watch for opening announcement next week.

—THE—
Nerve Tonic.
Meredith's Celery with Pepsin Bitters, is Non-Alcoholic. It is a true Nerve Tonic, an active Alterative, a reliable Laxative and Diuretic. It restores Strength, renews Vitality, Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels. Price $1.00 per bottle at all druggists and groceries. If they don't have it, write to
G. W. Meredith & Co.,
Pittsburg, Pa., and they will see that you get it.
Sept. 18, yr.

Learning Business by Doing Business
IS THE SCHEME AT THE
Wilkes-Barre Business College,
New Anthracite bldg. (All conveniences, elevator service)
11 W. Market, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

There are many reasons why anyone thinking of getting business training should write to us for catalogue and information. College opens Sept. 3rd.

Pupils boarded in private families, (not regular boarding houses) $3 to $4 per week.

WADE & WILLIAMS,
8-24-3m Principals.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Peter Swank, late of said county, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the office of Grant Herring Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, said County, on the 4th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when and where all parties interested may appear and be heard or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

FRED IKELER,
Aug. 10-4t. Auditor.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 18th day of September 1894, by John K. Lockard, George M. Lockard, Richard W. Oswald, Grant Herring and William P. Meigs, under the Act of Assembly, approved April 29th, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bloomsburg Car Manufacturing Company," the character and object of which are a corporation for the purpose of manufacturing iron or steel, or both, or of any other metal, or of any article of commerce from metal or wood, or both, as provided by Paragraph IV, clause 17, Section 1 of the Act of 29th of April. 1874, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

GRANT HERRING,
8-24-4t. Solicitor.

COLUMBIA STEAM LAUNDRY
Opposite Opera House, Centre St.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—BRANCH OFFICES.—
Jamison City, J. P. Kennedy, Barber Shop.
Espy, D. E. Miller, Barber Shop.
Catawissa, Derr's Shoe House.
Benton, O. E. Little, Jewelry store.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
H. P. Chamberlin, Proprietor.
7-27-3m

It's easy enough —the Ball corset. That's because it has coils of fine wire springs in the sides. They clasp the figure closely, but yield to every motion.

They "give", but they come back. So does your money —if you've worn a Ball corset two or three weeks, and find that you don't like it.

For sale by Pursell & Harman.

Lumber For Sale
on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson township, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hemlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have saw-mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected,	$1.50 M
" No 1, all 5 and 6 in. best pine,	$2.50 M
Plastering lath, 4 ft. long.	$1.50 M
" " 3 ft long,	$1.35 M
Hemlock, common sizes,	$8.00 M

For special orders and for ter ms, &c, write or call at office of

CREASY & WELLS,
8-24-1y Blooms burg. Pa.

DO YOU WANT BICYCLE SUNDRIES?
We have 'em.

Lanterns, bells, luggage carriers, stands, mud guards, trouser-guards, repair-kits, cement, enamel, oil, chain-lubricant, etc.

DO YOU WANT A BICYCLE?
We can furnish them.

Cleveland, Rochester, Lovell and Binghamton. From $15 to $150.

W. S. RISHTON, | AGENT FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, Opposite Post office.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

FANCIES APPROPRIATE TO THE MIDSUMMER.

Two Pretty Gowns — Transparent and Changeable Fabrics—Inverness Capes—White Gowns —A Natty Garment—Fashion is Aristocratic—Paris Millinery.

Although autumn styles are already talked about, the reign ofthe summer gown will prevail through August and September. Wraps will be worn as the season advances, but those used for

Mid-Summer Costumes.

evening wear are quite adapted for the occasional cool days that are liable to appear after midsummer.

Two pretty and strictly en regle summer costumes are shown herewith. The first is in coarse cream canvas, plain skirt, with fold at the side; crossing bodice, full front of chiffon, large sleeves; belt and sash of ribbon, checked with green and white; hat of coarse black straw, with bouquet of gardenias and foliage. Parasol covered with cream lace, frills and bouillons of silk chiffon. The second is of brown holland, skirt beautifully cut with a double piping down the front; bodice with box pleat at the back, and in front a full cascade of white baiste edged with yellow Valenciennes lace; belt of white satin ribbon, crossing at the back to entirely support the skirt, and forming a corslet in front; full sleeves tied with white satin bows. Capote in coarse, sunburnt straw, tricorn shape.

Transparent fabrics have been gaining ground, and dotted and printed sorisses, organdies lawns, batistes, mulls, and nainsooks are freely used. The larger class of wearers make these up unlined, while others use a white or colored lawn lining, while those who can afford it use silk.

Very young and slender girls wear Swiss dresses, having the skirt covered with two-inch ruffles, each edged with "Val" lace, the sleeves fashioned to correspond with ruffles from elbows to shoulders, and waist having a round yoke of ruffles. Crush collar and belt of piece satin, the style giving width to any figure.

White organdies and nainsooks are trimmed with fine embroidery, as other gowns are made up with lace, using it in the same manner. The skirts are gored at the front and sides and have a gathered back. The unlined waist having "bag" seams may have lengthwise tucks from belt to armholes, leaving the upper part full, or a shirred yoke of tiny tucks shows gathers at the waist line, back and front. The sleeves are in a full puff to the elbows, with tucks shaping them to the wrists. Sleeve epaulettes or flat cape collar of the lace and insertion and frills of the same at the wrist.

Changeable fabrics are quite the mode still, and some of them seem to combine all the colors of a pousse cafe. A pretty two toned thin serge trimmed with changeable silk to match or a neat shepherd's plaid in brown, blue and white, with brown and blue shot lining, will be found useful for general wear where lighter and more fanciful toilets would be out of place and inconvenient.

The gay Inverness capes are the prettiest of all the cool day wraps of the season. They are almost a necessity with the big sleeves, and in deep red or fawn brown, with plaid or peachblow silk linings, and the straps, which let them fly without dropping, are very fetching.

To one of the new effects in gowns has been given in Paris, with that curiously apt irony of which only the French are capable in dress nomencla-

An Outing Costume.

ture, the name robetomate, or tomato gown. It is a combination of electric green and vivid scarlet, the huge leg-of-mutton sleeves being of the green, with revers and belt of scarlet, over a bodice of lace and chiffon combined.

Something new in white gowns, and more "dressy" than those of duck or muslin, is a white barege dress made over with taffeta. The gored skirt is kept quite plain, except for side pieces or tapering panels set in each seam of the front breadth, beginning at the belt and graduating to a point at the foot. The outer edge of each panel is bordered with white moire ribbon, an inch wide, neatly stitched on, and a rosette or bow of the ribbon accentuates the point at the foot. Sometimes a pointed tablier is preferred to these panels, and is brought up from the foot in front to form a pleated basque on the sides and back; this is also edged narrowly with moire ribbon, and has a single very large bow at the foot directly in front.

A very natty and becoming garment, combining the ease of the jacket with the dignity of the coat, and thereby losing the negligee appearance of the former, is a new style of blouse. It is close-fitting and completed by a waistcoat and chemisette, and combines well with any sort of skirt. Brown or tan colored covert cloth is the best material, with revers of brown moire and waistcoat of changeable moire in blue and brown.

Just at present Fashion is pre-eminently aristocratic, with but little sympathy with "cottage simplicity." Spangled and sequined trimmings are just as popular as ever, and the addition of fine cut jet detracts nothing from their richness. If anything, it has the contrary effect. Some of the garnitures now used would not seem out of place in a painting of one of the ancient masters, so dark and rich, and yet so superb in color and so elaborate in design are they. Bands of pearl, pale mauve, heliotrope, and opal on silk net, or of gold and emerald with cut-jet sequines surrounded with smaller ones in mock topaz and ruby, are among the new Vienna importations opened this week. A description of all the rare and unique garnitures of this variety for the enriching of both gowns, wraps and costly-head-coverings would fill a small-sized volume.

The natty French hats are very much affected by the summer girl. Ivy is very much in vogue this year. Bonnets are made entirely of ivy, and hats freely trimmed with it. White satin violets are also much used. They are massed in huge overtopping bunches.

The flowers shown for midsummer hats, even in the cheaper grades, are so true to the originals that they are positively deceptive. Among these are clover blossoms, with foliage and grasses; petunias in every variety of shading, copied from nature; the richly-tinted English wallflower; the dainty little Scotch rose, with its fine sweetbriar foliage, in clusters of white, yellow, and pale pink; beautiful iris, and the many varieties of the regal orchid. Some very dressy hats are set on a veritable coronet of brilliants, fastened on velvet or mingled among flowers. White, cream, corn-color, pale pink, and green, are the chief colors seen in colored tips in midsummer hats. Large rosettes of tulle are the correct trimming for large hats, but chiffon, gauze, net, etc., are used in bow effects. Black tips, birds, aigrettes, violets, roses, etc., jetted lace employed in various ways, black

A Paris Hat.

velvet and black tulle, are among the many black materials used. The unnatural black flowers still continue in favor, and black mignonette has rapidly followed black wallflowers, while black roses and carnations have become quite fashionable.

For elderly ladies black hats, trimmed with large bows of moire ribbon and jet ornaments, seem to meet with the most favor.

The Buckle Fad.

The variety in style and texture of the dainty summer blouses and shirt waists is responsible for the buckle fad, which will prove a heavy drain on the ordinary pocket book. The silver buckles are most popular. They are only long and narrow or round and much ornamented. Some are of filigree, while others are plain or oxidized. Buckles of black enamel inlaid with silver or gold are effective upon a delicately tinted ribbon belt. The gold buckles are beautiful enough to warrant the price at which they are sold. Plain gold buckles have the owner's monogram engraved upon them. Among the newest silver buckles are those inlaid with pale blue enamel. Delicate buckles of tortoise shell are also seen this year, inlaid with gold or enamel. The buckles which adorn the tennis belt are sure, somewhere, to show a racket. A new buckle to be worn with a yachting gown is of Roman gold shaped like an anchor, with bronzed cords coiled about it. A dainty buckle attached to a wide ribbon belt was formed of a wreath of blue enamel forget-me-nots.

Old Age and Matrimony.

When he was considered quite an old man, James Lord Balcarres, went to stay with old Lady Keith. There were a number of young ladies in the house, and before he arrived Lady Keith said to them, "Now, there is this old gentleman coming to stay, and I particularly wish that you should all endeavor to make yourselves as pleasant to him as you can." They all agreed to do so, but a Miss Dalrymple said, "You may all do what you like, but I'll bet you anything that you please that I'll make the old gentlemen like me the best of all." And so she did; she made him perfectly devoted to her all the time he was there; yet, when he asked her to marry him she laughed in his face. Lord Balcarres was exceedingly crestfallen, but, when he went away, he made a will settling everything he could upon Miss Dalrymple. Somehow, she heard of this, and said: "Then, after all, he must really care for me, and I will marry him," and she did. He was fifty-eight then, but they had ten children.—New York Home Journal.

Corn and Oysters.

To one quart grated green corn (that called evergreen is the best) add three eggs and three or four grated crackers; beat well, and season with pepper and salt; have ready in a skillet, butter and lard, or beef drippings, in equal proportions, quite hot, but not scorching; drop in little cakes about the size of an oyster, using a teaspoon for the purpose; when brown, turn and fry on the other side, watching constantly to prevent burning. If the fat is just the right heat, the oysters will be light, and have much the flavor of fried oysters. Serve hot, and keep the dish well covered. By beating the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and adding just before frying, they will be still better.

CAUSE FOR LAME HORSES.

Most Farriers Lower the Left Side of the Foot More Than the Right Side.

A curious mistake, common among blacksmiths, was pointed out to me recently by a practicing veterinary surgeon to whom I took a horse that had become lame gradually, with considerable heat in the feet. He drew attention to the fact that most farriers, being right-handed, unintentionally lower the left side of the foot more than the right side. As a result the pastern does not set quite evenly on the coffin bone, or the bone suspended inside the wall of the hoof, and in time the concussion of the foot on the street produces soreness in the joint which could not exist if the foot were level. A trifle out of joint, so to speak, the foot at night cannot repair the injury received or the fatigue of the day; it gradually gets feverish and then tender, and the horse is suddenly seen to limp. I have noticed this in hundreds of cases. The lameness disappears in a few days if the cause be removed by leveling up the foot carefully. A person will experience the same difficulty in his ankle if he wears for a few days a boot that is run over at the heel. The soreness will not be so pronounced for two reasons; the boot is not worn nor stood upon nights and leather furnishes more of a cushion than iron when brought in contact with the pavement.

Neither man nor horse is permanently injured unless the faulty conditions continue. How such an error, almost unnoticeable, should be so frequently committed is easily understood when it is seen how much faster the knife removes the horn while being drawn than pushed. The shoer lifts the foot and draws the knife toward himself on the bottom of what is then the right side, but which is really the left of the hoof, as his back is toward the horse's head. To pare the left (right) side of the hoof is more difficult or unhandy and it is, as a consequence, left thicker. The horse's forefeet are so constructed that if they must turn over, to turn out is less hurtful than to turn in; hence, the first indication of lameness from this cause is usually noticeable in the right foot, the left side of that foot being the lower, thus inclining it to roll in. The lesson is, hire competent farriers and be sure to keep the horse's feet level from side to side as well as front to rear.—Hollister Sage.

Nitrogen and Crops.

It has been found that a crop of eighteen bushels of wheat removed, from one acre about twenty-five pounds of nitrogen and twenty-two pounds of mineral matter in the grain and ten pounds of nitrogen and 178 pounds of mineral matter in the straw or a total of thirty-five pounds of nitrogen and 114 pounds of silica, thirty-two pounds of potash, twenty pounds of phosphoric acid, as well as smaller proportions of lime, soda, magnesia, etc. Healthy plants contain more nitrogen than those that are feeble, while eighty-seven per cent. of the nitrogen was in the gluten. About 85 per cent. of the total material is taken from the soil during the first sixty-five days of growth. Heavy wheat contains nearly a quarter of a pound more nitrogen to the bushel than inferior wheat, which is a cost of about four cents more of the plant food taken from the soil. The most expensive fertilizer to the farmer is nitrogen, and this cost he can reduce on his farm by growing clover, cow peas and green crops for turning under, for the purpose of renovating his soil.

Vegetables for Autumn.

Beans for the table, as snap beans, may yet be planted, and they will come in ahead of the frost; and what pods are not wanted for the table make excellent pickles. From New York southward, in favorable situations, corn may yet be planted for table use. Plant the early varieties, in good, rich soil, where early potatoes were grown or in any vacant spot, and in a majority of cases, a crop will be secure. A few rows of beets may yet be planted. If the beets do not get very large—but they may—the tops and small roots make a splendid dish served as spinach. Summer squashes often perfect their growth when the seed is planted early in August, and a delicious vegetable it is late in autumn. Radishes, too, may be sown any time this month and nearly the whole of next, and, if the weather is not too dry and hot, good radishes will be secured. Cucumbers can be had for the table and for pickles if planted early in the month. Spinach does nicely if sown any time during the month. Make garden in August.

Pure Water in the Pastures.

Many springs that are not protected by fences in the pastures get foul and choked up in the summer season by reason of the cattle trampling in the mud, standing there to fight flies, and gradually contaminating the water until it is unfit to enter into the composition of healthful milk. A simple way to remedy this is to fence in the spring and after cleaning it out thoroughly and making a deep pool, lay one or two lengths of iron pipe, an inch in diameter, to convey the water into a tub. The latter may be the half of an old cider or linseed-oil barrel. The pipe will cost only five to eight cents a foot. To prevent the water running too fast, and keep the pipe from clogging up, put a spile or plug, grooved a little to admit the water, into the upper end of the pipe in the spring. The pipe can then be flushed or rinsed any time by pulling out the plug for a few minutes. Before winter, a tight plug should be put in, to prevent water getting in to freeze and burst the pipe.

A Few Practical Hints.

Every owner of a home in a farming country or village, should aim annually to make some improvement of his surroundings. Buildings were erected years ago in haste, leaving the grounds with more or less of a rough surface. Being now covered with grass, the owner does not wish to have the surface broken and the sod spoiled; but he may make a smooth lawn by gradually filling the depressions with fine earth or sand to a depth of an inch in the hollows. The grass quickly penetrates this thin bed; and by repeating the operation several times during the season, he may with little cost and no breaking of the surface, have made a great improvement.

Senatorial Courtesy.

Vices are objectionable, but senatorial courtesy is a crime. For years it has been the cover for fraud and scandal of all sorts. We welcome any light that may be thrown on the actual proceedings of the national senate. We want the people to know that body as it is, that they may rise up in their wrath and either abolish or radically change it. It has become an excrescence on American government, a hindrance to progress, a walled town for the plunderers of the people.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

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There is a combination hard to beat
We sell the best binder twine this season at the best prices.
Don't buy your twine until you see our prices.

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DR. E. GREWER,
The Philadelphia Specialist,
And his associated staff of English and German Physicians, will be at the
Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, JULY 20, '94,
(ONE DAY ONLY IN EACH MONTH.)

Where they may be consulted. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of physiology and surgery at the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Medico-Chirurgical Association, and was physician and surgeon-in-chief of the most noted American and German hospitals, comes highly indorsed by the leading professors of Philadelphia and New York.

His many years of hospital experience enables this eminent physician and surgeon to correctly diagnose and treat all deformities and diseases with the most flattering success, and his high standing in the State will not allow him to accept any incurable case.

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Weakness of Young Men Cured.

If you have been given up by your physician, call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers, and Crippies of every description. Consultation in English and German free, which shall be considered sacred and strictly confidential.

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IN CONGRESS.

The President and the Tariff Bill--Carlisle's Letter to Senator Harris--The House accepts the Senate Bill--Representative Breckinridge resigns-- Senator Cameron's Presidential Boom.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Aug. 17, 1894.

President Cleveland does not like the Senate tariff bill any better than he did when he wrote that letter to Chairman Wilson—few good Democrats do—but like the sensible man that he is, he prefers it to the McKinley law, and has, according to the best obtainable information, made up his mind that it shall become a law, but has not yet fully decided whether he will sign it or allow it to become a law without his signature; nor whether he will send another special message to Congress on the subject, urging the passage at this session of the separate House bills providing for free coal, iron ore and barbed wire. So far as the action of the Senate is concerned, it makes little difference what the President may do, as enough Republican Senators have gone away from Washington to break a quorum and they left for that very purpose, so as to make sure that the Senate could not pass any other tariff bills.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris, showing that the revenue to be derived from the tariff on sugar is absolutely necessary to avoid a deficit in the Treasury for this fiscal year, and stating that if the bill for free sugar, which passed the House with only 11 opposing votes, is passed by the Senate, some other bill to raise the $43,000,000 which it is estimated will be collected on foreign sugar must also be passed. That letter has made the passing of the free sugar bill out of the question, even if the Senate were in a position to do it, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the Senate favors free sugar. Secretary Carlisle's letter contained the latest revised estimates of the revenues of the Government under the Senate tariff bill. The total estimated receipts are $378,000,000, and the expenditures, $363,000,000. An estimated surplus of $15,000,000 is entirely too small to stand any further reduction.

The wisdom of the House in accepting the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, although it involved a seeming surrender on the part of the House, is becoming more apparent every day. It is now clear as day that there was a plot to prevent any tariff legislation at all and that only the prompt action of the House Democratic caucus prevented its being carried out. Had Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report a disagreement to the Senate been adopted before the House acted, it would have been followed by a motion to postpone the whole matter until next December, and the motion would have been carried. Senator Vest, in a speech defending the Senate from the numerous charges made against it in connection with tariff legislation, said: "Men said the question was between the Wilson bill and the Senate bill. That statement was as false as the assertion that this was a Democratic Senate. On the question of tariff reform it never was and never can be a Democratic Senate as at present constituted. The question was between the Senate bill and the McKinley law. There the choice was to be made, and every one conversant with the situation knew it? That is as plain as it could be made."

Senator Walsh is a good Democrat and a good editor. Hence his advice is good. He says: "The Democratic press should use its influence to create a just public opinion as to the real merits of the Senate bill. When properly presented as the best measure of tariff reform attainable, the conservative sentiment of the country will settle down to the conviction that very substantial progress has been made in the direction of real tariff reform and freer trade amoung nations. That is the proper way to look at it. The Senate bill is a great improvement on the McKinley law."

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, resigned his seat in the House this week and qualified as minister to Russia, to which position he was nominated and confirmed some weeks ago. Minister Breckinridge expects to start for Europe in a few days, but he will travel leisurely, stopping at a number of places, and does not expect to reach St. Petersburg until about October 15th.

Managers of the Presidential boom of Senator Cameron are hard at work trying to get their grip upon the American Bimetallic League, which is this week holding a conference here, but they haven't met with much success. Even the Republican members of the League are not solidly for Cameron, and he has few supporters among the Populist members and none among the Democrats. There is no longer the slightest doubt about Cameron being in the field for the Republican nomination, his claim being based solely upon his friendship for silver and his willingness to pay for support.

No Griping, no Nausea, no Pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small Pill. Safe Pill. Best Pill. —W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

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Bring your Magic City, Dream City, or any other World's Fair pictures to this office, and have them handsomely bound for one dollar. Orders taken for all kinds of book-binding. Bring your books here, or leave order and they will be called for and delivered. Our work is done by the Sunbury Bindery, and it costs no more to order from us than direct from the Bindery. tf

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Headache is the direct result of Indigestion and Stomach Disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your Headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown, Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Rochester, N. Y., for their terms. 4-6-3m.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for Constipation, best for Sick Headache, best for Sour Stomach.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

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Seven Courses in Art, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 20TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 13th.
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THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Penna.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the Bonds of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School, secured by first mortgage dated September 1, 1868, and to the holders of the coupon bonds of the state Normal School.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the former bonds up to September 1, 1894, and all coupons due on the latter will be paid on presentation of the same to the Treasurer at his office in Bloomsburg at any time before September 15, 1894. If bonds and coupons are not presented by September 15, 1894, the interest will be defaulted and applied to other purposes.

H. J. CLARK,
July 27, 1894—4t. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

At an election of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Water Company held July 31, 1894, it was decided to increase the capital stock from $90,000 to $180,000.

By a resolution of the board of directors of said company, at a meeting held Aug. 1, 1894, an assessment of 30 per cent. of said increase was laid, payable within thirty days from Aug. 1, 1894. The present stockholders have the privilege of subscribing for one share of the new stock for each share now held, payable at time of subscribing. The Treasurer will be in the office of the company from four to five and from seven to nine o'clock P. M. daily.

F. M. EVERETT,
Aug. Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Cyrus J. Heller, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 13th, 1894, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of distributing fund in the hands of T. M. Wintersteen, one of the administrators, as shown by his first and final account, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

7-13-3t. WM. CHRISMAN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Bloss, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of the Executor of said estate to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at the office of R. H. Little, Esq., in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, August 20, 1894, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

G. M. TUSTIN,
7-27-3t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Mary E. Covanhovan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Covanhovan, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

LIZZIE G. GRAY,
SNYDER, Atty. Administratrix.
7-27-6t*

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Oliver Covanhovan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Oliver Covanhovan, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. a. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

LIZZIE G. GRAY,
SNYDER, Atty. Administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. a.
7-27-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Hezekiah Kelchner, late of Mifflin township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executrix, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

TARACY KELCHNER,
7-7-6t. Executrix.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1894, an application will be made by F. J. Richard, J. L. Richardson, George C. Roy, George J. Richards and John F. Richards, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under an act entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company, the character and object whereof is the manufacture of articles from brass, copper or steel or any other metal or metals, or any article of commerce from metal or wood or both. And for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

L. E. WALLER,
7-20-3t. Solicitor.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May, 20, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.35 a. m.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.
For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.33, p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15, 3.15 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m.
Leave Reading 11.50 a. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.20 a. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays. 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.18, 6.15.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, 11.45 a. m., 1.37, 3.37, 6.23.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.40, 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 5.18 7.22, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.40 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.22, p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m. (Saturday only, 1.30), 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.45 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 4.45, 6.39 p. m. One dollar Excursion Train, 7.00 a. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 6.30, (Monday only 6.45), 7.00, 7.45, 9.00, 10.15 a. m. and 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a. m. and 4.32 p. m. One dollar Excursion Train, from foot Mississippi Ave. only, 6.00 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. and 5.05 p. m. One dollar Excursion Train, from foot Mississippi Ave. only, 8.10 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1894.

SOUTH. 4	SOUTH. 2	STATIONS.	NORTH 1	NORTH 3
Arrive.			Leave.	
P M	A M		A M	P M
6 30	7 20	Bloomsburg D. L. & W. Dep	8 25	6 40
6 26	7 18	P & R. Depot.	8 30	6 44
6 24	7 15	Bloomsburg Main Street.	8 42	6 47
6 20	7 10	Irondale	8 45	6 50
6 12	7 05	Paper Mill	8 52	6 58
6 09	7 00	Lightstreet	8 55	7 02
5 59	6 50	Orangeville	9 04	7 10
5 48	6 39	Forks	9 14	7 20
5 41	6 33	Zaners	9 18	7 24
5 37	6 28	Stillwater	9 23	7 29
5 27	6 18	Benton	9 33	7 39
5 22	6 14	Edsons	9 40	7 44
5 20	6 12	Coles Creek	9 43	7 48
5 16	6 08	Sugarloaf	9 46	7 52
5 13	6 01	Laubachs	9 50	7 57
5 03	5 53	Central	10 00	8 07
5 00	5 50	Jamison City	10 05	8 10
P M	A M		A M	P M
Leave.			Arrive.	

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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $5. per box, or trial box $1. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by W. S. RISHTON.

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1ST DAY 9TH DAY 16TH DAY 27TH DAY

WHAT PEFFER'S NERVIGOR DID.

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggists impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

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Send 2c. stamp for beautiful Picture Cards and Book.

6-17-4w

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FAT PEOPLE
You can get this. No inconvenience. Simple, sure. ABSOLUTELY FREE from any injurious substance. LARGE ABDOMENS REDUCED. You can stay this.
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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

A Cup of Beef Tea — The cheapest, purest and best — can be prepared instantly from **Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.** There's only one genuine kind and that you can know by the signature in blue on every jar. 7-27-1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	....	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 36	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 10
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 42
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 46
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 50
Briarcreek	7 41	....	.....	6 56
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 02
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 09
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	....	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	....	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 09	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 08	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	.....	8 47
Scranton	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 45	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 34
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 03
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 53	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 58
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 38	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
Northumberland	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. R'Y

In effect June 3, 1894 Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9:48 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:53 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:38 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 7:50 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11:15 p. m. New York 3:34 a. m., Baltimore 10:40 p. m., Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:17 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.; New York 7:33 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a. m.-Train 4 (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:34 a. m., weekdays; 10:35 a. m., Sunday. Baltimore 6:30 a. m. Washington 7:40 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:36 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 5:55 a. m. and Washington 10:16 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

1:35 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

6:13 a. m —Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with Pullman palace cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:41 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:25 p. m.-Train 13 daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:54 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:42 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:30 a. m, Philadelphia 12:05 p. m., Washington 10:30 a. m., Baltimore 11:25 A. M, (daily except sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:39 p m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p. m., weekdays 2:00 p. m, Sunday. Philadelphia 4:40 p. m. weekdays; 4.30 p. m. Sunday. Washington 3:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:12 p. m. daily, arriving at Sunbury 9:25 p. m Through Coach and Parlor car from Philadelphia.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:00 p. m, Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., Baltimore 8:15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 a. m. weekdays, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m., Baltimore 11:40 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:08 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12.10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves sunbury 5:47 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:33 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 8:00 p. m. Hazleton 7:58 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9 35 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m, Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 4:40 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.03 p. m., Sunbury 7:00 p, m.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held at Town Hall on Monday evening. The President and all the members were present, and there was a large attendance of citizens who were attracted by the fact that several interesting questions were before the Council, among them being the leasing of Oak Grove, the D. L. & W. switch across the canal and Catharine street to Ninth, and the Electric railway.

Geo. S. Robbins presented the following petition signed by 280 citizens:

The undersigned citizens and tax payers of said town do hereby respectfully request your honorable body to continue the lease between the town and the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for Oak Grove Park in conformity with the original agreement, for the reason that we believe the said agreement to have been a good and judicious one, the consideration reasonable, and the park desirable and beneficial.

We would further request your honorable body to make reasonable provision for its improvement and maintenance from time to time.

The solicitor submitted his report as to the costs of the view on Jefferson and North Streets. On motion Secretary directed to issue orders for same amounting to $65.75 for the former and $47.25 for the latter.

The Electric Street Railway ordinance was then read granting the Company the right to operate its line over different streets and roads within the town limits. Said road is to extend from Rupert to Espy and to the Shaffer Bridge.

After some discussion President Drinker read the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE TOWN COUNCIL:—You are considering the passage of an ordinance granting right of way, etc., to an Electric Railway Company; a thing of vast importance—and a note of warning seems necessary at this point. The gentlemen who are asking this right of way, ask it through nearly all your best streets. Does it occur to you that in granting *so* much you shut out competition and that consequently you place the town at the mercy of *one* company in the matter of *fares*, etc.? Three or four streets will suffice for this Company for the present, more can be granted to it or to others later on. You must consider that the grant of right of way actually gives these gentlemen so much of your valuable land as they may require for their railway *forever* and for *nothing*. Such railway will be of great advantage to the town, but will benefit perhaps *as much* the owners of the railway. We should see that they be fairly treated and encouraged but it is our sworn duty also to look to the interests of our town. Railroad companies whose motive power is steam have great expense in right of way, grading, etc., which other railways have not. Most cities and boroughs have made these electric companies pay direct sums for the right of way, bound them to *pave* and keep in order streets over which their rails are laid, pay yearly license for each car used, &c. In Williamsport I think $50 per year for each car. Should not we also stipulate for like advantages? Should we not have a voice in the matter of placing switches, sidings, etc., that may hereafter be placed as "traffic may require?" Should not we see that the rail be used only where streets be properly and entirely paved with brick or other *solid* paving? They cannot be used on ordinary streets or roads in the town. It is best to go slow sometimes. Let us fully consider these railway franchises before granting them. Let a proper committee be appointed to go to towns in which these wonderful roads are in use. Let such committee ascertain what rights other towns regret having granted, what restrictions they have made, what returns they have received or expect to receive in the way of *cash* for right of way, license for cars, paving streets etc. Then after such committee reports to your honorable body it can intelligently consider how *much* better Bloomsburg may do, for in such matters those who do last generally do or should do best."

Sterling moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain what is done in other towns where a franchise is given the street railway, in regard to licensing cars, said committee to report next Monday night. Seconded by Knorr and carried—all voting yea except Creasy.

The D. L. & W. switch ordinance was next considered. The switch to extend across Catharine street and down Ninth to Market.

Creasy and Wilson moved that the location of the road on Ninth street to Market be subject to the decision of the Committee on Highways. Carried.

Moved by Creasy and seconded by Yost that the switch ordinance be adopted. Carried.

The Oak Grove matter was then taken up and the Town Solicitor read the following opinion.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG:

Gentlemen:—By resolution of your body there has been referred to me as Solicitor the following questions, to wit:

1st. Can the Town Council legally lease or purchase Oak Grove Park from the Land Improvement Company?

2nd. Is the town of Bloomsburg liable for the rent of said Park for the years 1892 and 1893, under the lease heretofore made with the said Land Company.

In expressing our opinion upon these questions we shall endeavor to confine ourselves strictly to a discussion of the rights, powers and liabilities of the town under the laws of corporation. With such questions as that of the suitable location of Oak Grove Park, the advisability of its purchase from a financial standpoint, or the benefit and pleasure accuring to the town from its purchase, we have nothing to do. These are matters within the discretion of the Council, and all that we are called upon to decide is whether or not the town authorities can legally expend the money of the citizens in purchasing or leasing such property.

A corporation, municipal as well as private, is an artificial creation. It has no life, no power, no right outside of the charter which gave it birth. This is its organic law. From its charter all its powers are originally derived, and to its charter every attempted exercise of power must be ultimately referred. Any act or attempted exercise of power which transcends the limits expressed or necessarily inferred from the language of the instrument by which its powers are granted, is beyond the authority of a municipal corporation, and is therefore null and void.

This principle has been so repeatedly cited and affirmed by our highest courts and most learned legal writers that it can no longer be a matter of dispute.

Therefore the question as to whether the Town Council can legally lease or purchase real estate for the purpose of a pleasure park must be decided solely and strictly from an inspection of its charter. And in construing this charter we must be governed by the further principle that only such rights can be exercised as *plainly* appear in the charter. Chief Justice Black states this principle forcibly in the case of Com. vs. RR. Co., 27 Pa. St. 350, where he says: "That which a corporation is authorized to do by its act of incorporation it may do; beyond that all its acts are illegal. And the power must be given in *plain* words or by *necessary* implication. All powers not given in this direct and unmistakable manner are withheld. If you assert that a corporation has certain privileges, show us the words of the Legislature conferring them. Failing in this, you must give up your claim. A doubtful charter does not exist, because whatever is doubtful, is decisively certain against the corporation."

Therefore, if the town through its Council has the right to purchase real estate for a public park, that right must appear in the charter, and it must appear by plain words or by necessary implication. Ingenuity, logic or inferential reasoning will not avail us.

Turning, then, to the charter, we find therein nothing relating to the purchase or leasing of real estate by the town, except as contained in division IV of Sec. 1 of the Act of April 3, 1851. (Town Laws, page 12). This provision provides that the town shall have power "to hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as *the purposes of the Borough shall require.*

Under this clause the town may not hold such real estate as might, in the opinion of the Council, be simply convenient, advantageous or agreeable to the citizens. Its real property is confined to such as the Borough purposes require. As we take it, Borough purposes are such as relate strictly to Corporation, municipal purposes or the purpose of the town government. For instance, it has been decided that under this clause a Borough may own gas works to light its streets, water works, town halls, fire-engine houses, engines and other fire apparatus, and the horses with which to pull them, the implements needed for repairing streets, a lock-up, the furniture for a town hall, the books in which the ordinances are recorded, and the like. (See Trickett on Boroughs). It is property of this character which was meant by the words "such as the purposes of the Borough shall require." We do not believe that a pleasure park can be included in this clause of our charter. If purchased at all by the town it would be purchased merely as a convenience, a pleasure or a resort for the citizens, but it could hardly be said to have been required by any borough or municipal purpose, nor could its purchase as a sanitary measure be required in the present state and condition of the town.

It may be urged that this is a too narrow construction of our charter, but, as I have already said, all charters must be construed in the strictest manner. Not the least shadow of liberality is allowed us, and that this is a wise and salutary feature in our jurisprudence is attested by the entire history of municipal government. Remembering the words of Judge Black, that all powers not given in a direct and unmistakable mannerare with held, we are clearly of the opinion that the first question submitted to us must be answered in the negative.

Such a conclusion renders unnecessary any discussion of the inability of the town to make such a lease or purchase on the ground that it would increase our indebtedness beyond the lawful limit.

This brings us to the consideration of the second and more intricate question, viz: the town's liability on the former lease with the Land Improvement Company, dated July 12, 1892, and its renewal, if it was renewed. In the discussion of this question a brief statement of the facts concerning the various leases aud their renewals is necessary.

On July 12, 1892, the town of Bloomsburg, by a committee of its Council accepted a lease in writing from the Land Improvement Company, for Oak Grove Park for the term of one year, commencing on the 5th day of June, 1892, for the rental of five hundred dollars with the option of renewal. This lease was made and considered as a renewal of the former lease between the same parties executed in 1891. On May 5th, 1893, a motion was carried in the Council to again lease the Park on the same terms as those of the subsequent year. However, no renewal of the lease was ever actually made pursuant to this motion. There the matter seems to nave been dropped and affairs have remained in this condition ever since. No rent has been paid the Company for the years 1892 and 1893.

Under this state of facts we are of the opinion that there was no lease with the Land Company for 1893, and that even if the town had used the Park for that year, which is disputed, and if the Land Company be entitled to recover at all, it could not claim from the town rent under a lease not in existence, but would only recover for 1893 on a quantum meruit, that is, for what the use of the Park would be reasonably worth.

However, a more important question rises in this connection, viz: Can the Land Improvement Company recover from the town in any event? If our answer to the former question is correct; if the contract or lease entered into by the Town Council on July 12, 1892, was ultra vires, that is, beyond the power of the Council to make, then their contract in said lease, binding the town to the payment of rent was void and of no effect. Let me quote from the work of Judge Dillion on Municipal Corporations, Sec. 933: "Upon a contract which is ultra vires in the true sense of that expression that is, upon a contract relating to matters wholly outside of the chartered powers of the corporation, there is no liability upon the contract, and the corporation is not estopped from setting up the defence." It would be rank injustice to permit the corporate officers to bind their principal, the town, by contracts they ne ver had any power to make.

Again, it is a general and fundamental principle of the law that *all* persons contracting with a municipal corporation must *at their peril inquire into and ascertain the nature and extent of the power* of the corporation or its officers to make the contract; and a contract beyond the scope of the corporate power is void, although it may be under the seal of the corporation. (See Dillion on Mun. Cor. Sec. 447).

In contracting, therefore, with the town the Land Company was bound to know whether the municipal officers had the power to bind their corporation by such a lease. If the Land Compauy was mistaken in this it was at its own peril and loss. Although the town officials may have taken possession of and permitted the public to use the Park, the Land Improvement Company cannot compel the tax payers to pay rent therefore, if the conduct of those officials in taking possession of this real estate was without authority and the Land Company knew, or was bound to know, that their act was in that respect illegal.

In a word, if, as we have already held, the lease of July 12, 1892, and its attempted renewal of May 4th, 1893, were acts beyond the power of the corporate officers, then their contract is not binding on the town and there can be no recovery by the Land Company on the lease.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED IKELER,
Solicitor.

Aug. 16, 1894.

P. S.—We are aware that this opinion will by no means coincide with the wishes of many citizens who firmly believe that the Park would be of great benefit to the town and that the present is the proper time to make the purchase. Indeed, it does not concide with our own views in that respect. But however much we may deplore the inability of the town to make a purchase of what many consider a needed improvement, we must nevertheless be governed by our charter in this as in all other attempted exercises of power. If that charter is insufficient to provide for all the wants of the town, some steps should be taken to procure an increased grant of rights and privileges, but in no case can this Council lawfully violate or disregard the provisions of the charter, however insufficient it may be.

Creasy moved that the Council release Oak Grove. Motion carried by votes of Creasy, Yost, Hicks, and Wilson. Knorr, Sterling and Drinker voted no.

Adjourned to Monday August 27th.

TRY IT!—Hold the edge of a common visiting card to line so that *no shadow* will fall on either side: then hold your nose to the card and you will see how easy it is for the man to swallow one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

IT'S EASILY SWALLOWED—one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These little Pellets are as effective as the *best* liver pills, and are easier to get down and more agreeable in their action besides.

The fact is, Dr. Pierce's sugar-coated Pellets are better in almost every respect. They act in a mild, easy and *natural* way. An absolute *cure* for Constipation, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Sick and Bilious Headaches. For Nervous Disorders arising from weak stomach, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money is returned. Why are they not the cheapest pill for you to *buy?*

The stepping-stone to Consumption — is Catarrh. It don't pay to let it go, when the makers of Dr. Sage's Remedy will give $500 if they can't effect a permanent *cure* of your Catarrh.

The Railroad Man, The Clergyman, The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your mind with composition goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

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"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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One person broke out in language like this: "What a commotion among the dry goods during August; every store making a big effort to clean up summer stock."

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